FOR PLATTSBURG APPOINTMENTS SEE PAGE 10, NEW YORKERS DRAFTED SEE PAGE 11

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today and Tuesday; moderate temperature; south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,751. .... NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

GERMAN AIRMEN KILL 23, HURT 52, IN EAST ENGLAND

Score of Airplanes, in Two Divisions, Make Evening Raid on Popular Coast Resorts.

40 BOMBS HIT SOUTHEND

Considerable Damage to Property, and All Casualties, Save Two, Caused There.

FRENCH RAID FRANKFORT

Two Machines Avenge Recent Attack on Nancy and the Region North of Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Twenty-three persons, including nine women and six children, were killed, and fifty persons were injured at Southend, in Essex, forty miles east of London, by bombs dropped by German raiders today, says an official statement issued tonight. Considerable damage to property was caused at Southend by the nearly forty bombs dropped upon the town. Two men were injured at Rochford, but four bombs dropped on Margate, in Kent, did little damage. The latest statement follows:

Enemy raiders caused considerable damage at Southend, where they dropped about forty bombs. The casualties thus far reported are: Killed—Eight men, nine women, six children. About fifty people were injured.

At Rochford two men were injured, but no damage is reported.

At Margate four bombs were dropped. One uninhabited house was demolished, but there were no casualties.

Unofficial telegrams received from Southend shortly before midnight say that two airplanes were over the town about ten minutes, firing aerial torpedoes as well as dropping bombs. Seventeen houses along one street were damaged without a single casualty.

While the largest number of the invading squadron operated over the Thames estuary, the circumstances which resulted in Southend being the chief victim are not apparent. The town was full of holiday makers, many of whom were visitors for the day. Many of these were on the way to the railway station to take a train for London when the bombing began, and there were many calualties among them. One bomb alone killed seven persons and wounded many others.

Elsewhere the people who remained in the street instead or taking cover were the chief sufferers. Hundreds were thrown to the ground by the concussion, but all escaped serious injury.

The raiders numbered about a score. They were first reported off Felixstowe, in Suffolk, at 5:15 this afternoon. They skirted the coast to Clacton, Essex, where they apparently divided, a part going south toward Margate and the remainder crossing the coast and heading southwest.

Reports from various points indicate that the losses by the raid would have been much more serious but for the preparedness of the British defense. British airplanes at the first intimation of the enemy's approach rose from all points, climbing upward at a terrific pace at daring angles, with the result that before the Germans arrived, fleets of British machines were in waiting.

The activity of the airplanes and the excellent fire from the anti-aircraft guns appear to have nullified the attempted operations of the invaders virtually everywhere exsept at Southend. There are many stories of scattered flights by the Germans to avoid risking engagements with the defenders.

Reports from Deal, Ramsgate and other coast towns say that the main result of the air raid warning was to draw crowds to the sea fronts to watch the invaders. Thanks to the promptness of the British airplanes in attacking the raiders, all these places escaped, and the onlookers saw aerial battles, though at a dim distance.

Both Southend and Margate are bathing resorts highly popular with Londoners, especially Southend, at the mouth of the Thames, to which excursion boats on Sundays and holidays in normal times transport great crowds, the vessels being packed as thickly as are the boats from New York to Coney Island and Rockaway Beach on similar occasions here. This probably accounts for the large number of casualties occasioned there yesterday.

FRANKFORT RAIDED BY FRENCH AIRMEN

Bombs Dropped on City in Retaliation for Bombing of Nancy and Paris Suburbs.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Two French aviators yesterday dropped bombs on Frankfort-on-the-Main, one of the most important cities of the German Empire, having a population of more than 300,000. An official statement announcing the raid says it was in retaliation for the German aerial bombardment of Nancy and the region north of Paris. Both French machines returned undamaged. The announcement reads:

In reprisal for the German bombardments of Nancy and the region north of Paris, two of our machines, piloted by Lieutenant Mezergues and Sub-Lieutenant Beaumont, yesterday dropped bombs on Frankfort-on-the-Main. Both machines returned undamaged.

It is confirmed that a German aviatotr was brought down Aug. 9 on the Belgian front. Yesterday a German machine was shot down by machine-gun fire northeast of Vauxaillon.

Reports a Submarine Sunk With Three Shots off Brest

The officers of a British steamship which arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from France were confident that the gunners on their ship had destroyed a German submarine off Brest on the eastward voyage in July. Three shots were fired from the 4-inch gun at the stern, and it was believed that all of them hit the mark and sent the U-boat to the bottom of the Bay of Biscay.

The first shell struck the periscope of the submarine, the second hit her below the forward conning tower, and the last shot, which was succeeded by a loud explosion, struck the undersea craft squarely amidships, and that was her finish, the officers of the freighter said.

After being given up by their families as lost, the Captain and six members of the crew of the American schooner John Hays Hammond, which was sunk by a submarine on July 27 on a voyage from England to Iceland, were landed yesterday at an American port.

U. S. GUN CREW HELD BY GERMANS

Captain and Armed Guards of Tanker Campana Believed to be Prisoners on U-Boat.

FRYATT'S FATE RECALLED

Washington Remembers Threats to Execute Naval Crews Seized on Merchantmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Navy Department tonight announced that it had received word in connection with its report of the sinking by a German submarine of the Standard Oil tanker Campana, flying the American flag, that the merchant captain and four members of the naval guard on the vessel probably were taken prisoners by the submarine.

The Navy Department's announcement regarding the loss of the Campana reads:

"The Standard Oil tanker Campana, an American steamer, was sunk by a submarine on the morning of Aug. 6 143 miles west of Ile de Re. Forty-seven survivors reached land in safety. It is believed that the Captain of the steamer and four of the armed guard are prisoners on the submarine."

Coming on the heels of the reports of brutality in the treatment of Americans of the British steamer British Prince, who were drowned after surrendering, by being placed on the back of the submarine, which submerged, leaving the helpless crew of the torpedoed craft on the submarine's deck to perish, the reports of the capture of the American armed guard are viewed with very grave concern by American officials. The further probability was considered that if the merchant captain was taken to a German port, along with the four members of the guard, the German naval authorities might undertake to execute them as was done in the case of Captain Charles Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels, who was put to death more than a year ago after summary condemnation before a German naval court. Captain Fryatt was executed because it was alleged that he rammed a German submarine.

Germany has from time to time not only uttered its protest against the arming of merchant vessels, but German newspapers have announced it to be the intention of the German Government to execute members of naval crews on such vessels. Whether Germany would be brutal enough to accord to American naval men, when taken prisoners, treatment other than that to which they are entitled under the laws of civilized warfare remains to be determined.

The United States Government will insist that any of its citizens or members of its armed guards captured be treated according to the laws governing prisoners of war.

U-BOAT AND LINER IN HALF-HOUR FIGHT

American Steamship, with 750 Passengers, Shelled at 1,500 Yards Off the Irish Coast.

The first account of an attack made by a German submarine on an American steamship off the coast of Ireland on July 31, which lasted half an hour without either vessel being damaged, was received here yesterday.

After firing a torpedo, which passed close under the liner's stern, the U-boat opened fire with her deck gun at 1,500 yards, which was returned by the guns on the American ship until between twenty-five and thirty shots had been exchanged.

The fight occurred at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the steamship, with 750 passengers and mails, was 100 miles off the coast of Ireland bound for a port in England. Suddenly the officers on the bridge sighted a periscope bobbing up on the port quarter. The sea was calm, there was very little wind, and the weather was clear.

Almost at the same time, the U-boat

Continued on Page 2.

BAIL REFUSED, DRAFT PRISONERS STAY IN THE TOMBS

Accused Members of Exemption Board 99 Disconcerted When the Order Arrived.

ALMOST OUT OF THE JAIL

U. S. District Attorney Balked Efforts to Leave Prison as Commissioner Was Acting.

MORE TELL OF MONEY PAID

Testimony May Be Laid Before Federal Grand Jury Today—Few Boards Affected.

The intervention of Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney, who protested against bail being accepted, although United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock had traveled from his home in Yonkers to the Tombs to take it, prevented Louis I. Cherey and Dr. Samuel J. Bernfeld, the members of Exemption Board 99 accused of having conspired for pay to exempt men eligible for draft, from regaining their liberty yesterday. The prisoners were waiting for release in the office of the Warden of the Tombs when the order was received that sent them back to their cells. Kalman Gruher of 280 Delancey Street, the alleged "exemption blank distributing agent" for the board, did not participate in this episode, and apparently no effort was made to get him out of jail. It is probable that another effort to obtain bail will be made today.

Most of the local draft boards devoted yesterday to checking up their work during the week. Twenty-four, however, examined 2,048 men, of whom 780 were enrolled. This makes a total of 18,083 soldiers obtained in this city for the new national army.

Assistant United States District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton will take the charges against the three members of Board 99 before the Federal Grand Jury today. At least one more Exemption Board, and possibly two, it was learned on high authority last night, is being investigated.

"I have nothing to say about any board that may be under suspicion," said Deputy Attorney General Conkling. "But this I do say, that it would be a gross injustice to the city to permit the impression to go forth that there is any wholesale corruption among the exemption boards here. We have received some anonymous letters, complaints from persons with a grievance, and we are investigating them. But on the whole the draft is being carried forward in splendid fashion."

Mr. Conkling announced that Governor Whitman had recommended as members of Exemption Board 99 in succession to the dismissed men, Max Steindler of 277 Stanton Street, Louis Birnhak of 95 Cannon Street, and Dr. L. Spanier of 103 Cannon Street. The first two were recommended by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, and the third by Mr. Conkling's office. It is expected that all three will be appointed this morning by President Wilson, and that the work of re-examining the 728 registrants in that district will be started by noon.

Cherey and Bernfeld refused to comment on their failure to obtain bail, but insisted they were innocent. The first intimation several Federal officials had of their effort was when Commissioner Hitchcock appeared at the Tombs in the afternoon. He was induced to go there by an unnamed friend of the former board members, who told him that if he were willing to take bail, no one else would object.

M. M. Beecher and Louis Topper, agents of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, agreed to furnish surety bonds in the sum of $5,000 for each of the prisoners, and the Commissioner was about to affix his signature when John Donovan, head keeper, checked the proceedings.

"Some one who said he was speaking for Assistant United States Attorney Knox told me over the telephone that I was not to release the two men," Donovan said. "He said the men were in the custody of the United States Marshal, being Federal prisoners, and were not in the jurisdiction of the Warden or any one else connected with the prison."

Commissioner Hitchcock then talked over the telephone, and a moment later said it was all off, and bail would not be accepted. Dr. Bernfeld and Cherey offered to furnish $10,000 cash as security if they were permitted to go. This being refused, they offered valuable real estate, but when this offer was rejected they were led back to their cell.

While the prisoners were arrested partly on the statement made by Jacob Skwirsky, who said he had paid Cherey $200 on account for exemption, it was announced that he is not the only witness the United States District Attorney expects to produce.

"We have the names of several other men who assert that they either paid or promised to pay for being exempted from the draft," said Assistant United States District Attorney Knox. "These men told their stories directly to our office. These witnesses will be taken before the Federal Grand Jury today or tomorrow. I should like to say, however of the other boards said to be under suspicion that the charges brought against them are mostly contained in anonymous communications. We are

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Suggest That Beatty Succeed Jellicoe as First Sea Lord

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The possibility of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty relinquishing command of the Grand Fleet, and taking Admiral Jellicoe's place at the Admiralty, is suggested by The Sunday Times. The strain on Admiral Jellicoe during the last three years has been great and continuous, and has well earned a respite.

Admiral Beatty's advent at Whitehall would be regarded with unmixed satisfaction, says The Sunday Times, by a large body of naval opinion which favors strong offensive strategy.

"Beatty," it goes on, "is said to be one of the most prominent of this group. He is, and will be for the next ten years at least, the biggest asset of the navy. He has the real Nelson touch."

Most of the criticism which has been heard of late of the so-called "neutrality of the navy" has been colored by reported comments of American naval officials.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS FOR 'REPARATIONS'

Will Send Delegates to Stockholm to Demand Statement of Nations' War Aims.

NO 'PEACE OF COMPROMISE'

Delegates Will Declare for a Settlement 'in Accord with the Rights of the Peoples.'

PARIS, Aug. 12.—After a prolonged discussion the permanent Administrative Committee of the French Socialist Party has adopted a resolution stating, among other things, that French Socialist delegates will go to the Stockholm Conference to demand that the Governments which still refuse to make known their war aims, and whether they are prepared to make reparation in accordance with the rights of the people, be made to do so by Socialist action. The declaration says:

"The (Socialist) party does not go to Stockholm in search of a peace of compromise which would leave the fate of the peoples in suspense and at the mercy of fresh wars. It goes to declare that respect for the peoples' right, respect for treaties and an engagement henceforth to submit every possible conflict to the justice of nations, can alone constitute an acceptable peace.

"It goes to ask Socialists—all Socialists—whether they condemn the Governments responsible for violations committed at the outbreak of the war, and if, after pronouncing such condemnations, the Socialists—all Socialists—will take action against the Governments in order to shorten the war by saving the honor and lives of the peoples.

"It goes to demand that the Governments which still refuse should be obliged by Socialist action to make known their war aims and whether they are prepared to make reparations in accordance with the rights of the peoples, and to declare publicly if they still intend using the war map as a means of reaching peace.

"It goes to demand whether the Socialists who persist in giving moral and material aid to the guilty Governments can still remain members of the Internationale, and whether the Internationale will not recognize as its own only those who, by denouncing those responsible, show thereby that they are resolute to accomplish acts which will give life to the Internationale, while at the same time they will conduct the peoples toward a beneficent peace."

The French section of the Internationale has also drawn up conditions for the participation of its members in the international Socialist conference. A readiness is expressed to take part in any such conference if it is convoked strictly in accordance with the regulations of the International Socialist Bureau. The conditions specified read:

"The delegates are to receive proper mandates from organizations regularly affiliated with the Internationale, and a program is to be drawn up beforehand after the question has been discussed by delegates appointed for this purpose.

"In order that the international meeting shall be able to produce useful results, all sections are expected to adhere to the following principle beforehand in case of warlike aggression by any power:

"'The proletariat of the nation attacked has claim to the aid of all the proletariat of all nations, whether belligerent or not—an aid which may vary according to circumstances from a simple protest to armed intervention against the power disturbing the peace.'"

L'Humanité says the French delegation to the London and Stockholm conferences will consist of ten members to be designated later.

Deputy Compère-Morel, one of the Socialists in the Chamber, has received a telegram from Samuel Gompers, announcing that the American Federation of Labor will not be represented at the international conference in Stockholm, but that its delegates will be at the disposal of the labor organizations representing the Entente Allies for the con-

Continued on Page 2.

MEXICO UNEARTHS TEUTON WIRELESS IN CAMPECHE HILLS

Discovery Made After Reports of Suspicious Ships Seen in Gulf of Mexico.

YUCATAN BASES INDICATED

Germans Congregate There and Also Pay High Prices for Copper and Rubber.

SOURCE OF REBEL SUPPLIES

Officials Convinced Illicit Traffic Exists—Radio Station on Island off Tuxpam.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12.—The discovery of a new pirate ship in the Gulf of Mexico, together with disclosure of a wireless station at Champoton, Campeche, which was hidden in the hills near the mouth of the Champoton River, lends color to a story of suspicious ships seen in the gulf.

The activity of Germans in purchasing copper, glycerine, and rubber, paying more than the market prices, indicates a renewal of German plotting. Reports reaching Mexico City say that many Germans are congregating in Yucatan at the southern part of the Gulf. Owing to the fact that the Mexican Government has no revenue cutters it is possible to hide supplies along the coast of Yucatan without detection.

Government officials are sure that the Germans are supplying rebels in the southern part of Tabasco with ammunition, probably brought from Central America. Local German merchants are aiding pro-German papers in pushing an anti-American campaign by displaying anti-American posters in their windows.

CLASH OVER LOBOS IN 1914.

Huerta Protested to Washington Over the Lighthouse Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—No report in confirmation of a Mexico City dispatch stating that a German information-forwarding radio plant has been secretly established on the Mexican lighthouse on Lobos Island off Tuxpam has been received by the Government, but the alleged discovery aroused considerable interest here, not only because of the statement that the lighthouse keeper had been arrested, but because Lobos Island figured in what at one time threatened to be a serious international incident during the most tense period of the Mexican trouble in 1914. Suspicion that the Germans were getting information by wireless from Mexico has been expressed frequently.

In May, 1914, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs lodged a protest with W. J. Bryan, then Secretary of State, against the alleged seizure of Lobos Island by American torpedo boat destroyers. Huerta was then in power, American military forces had just occupied Vera Cruz; John R. Silliman, an American Consular officer, was in prison at Saltillo threatened with death, and Huerta, who had delegates enroute to the proposed Niagara Falls mediation conference, had agreed to an armistice. An effort was made to make it appear that Lobos Island had been seized by American naval forces in violation of the armistice.

The State Department, through the Navy Department, called on Admiral Badger for an explanation, and on May 12 the Admiral's report came. It explained that the American destroyer flotilla was using the anchorage in the lee of Lobos Island as a base for fueling, provisioning, and repairing. About one-half of the flotilla was habitually there. The only inhabitants of the island were the lighthouse keepers, who had abandoned the place four or five days before Admiral Badger made his report. To these keepers had been offered provisions and supplies if they would remain and take care of the lighthouse, but they declined to do so, and the American flotilla maintained the light, which was important because of its prominent position on the coast. Admiral Badger reported that the lighthouse keepers were told they were free to come and go when they pleased, and that there had been no occupation in a military sense.

The press dispatch yesterday concerning the Lobos Island discovery said that Alberto Mendez, Chief of the Wireless Department of Communications, recently went to the island and found a complete wireless plant in operation. It had been built by the lighthouse keeper, who was unable to give a satisfactory account of how he obtained the apparatus, and was placed under arrest.

Mendez learned that a launch which made the island its headquarters had been carrying supplies, arms, and ammunition to the rebels on the mainland, who had been interrupting traffic around Tuxpam and interfering with the oil business.

EXPECT CHINA TO SEND TROOPS TO EUROPE

Declaration of War by the Peking Government Is Looked for Today.

PEKING, Friday, Aug. 10.—It was rumored after today's Cabinet meeting that a declaration of war against Germany would be made next Monday.

A War Commission of fifty, composed chiefly of high departmental officials, under the Chairmanship of Lut Sengsiang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is meeting daily and conferring with the President concerning plans for China's participation in the war.

The Chinese newspapers say that China undoubtedly will send troops to Europe. They favor this idea and express the belief that Chinese soldiers would prove effective fighters if they were properly equipped.

HOOVER READY TO BUY WHOLE WHEAT CROP; GARFIELD HEADS BOARD TO FIX PRICE; WILL LOWER COST OF FLOUR AND BREAD

Gist of Hoover's Plan for Controlling the Wheat Harvest and Fixing the Price

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Here is the plan for fixing the price of wheat of the 1917 harvest, as announced tonight by Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator:

"With a view to determining a fair price, the President has approved the appointment of a committee, to be selected from representatives of the producing sections and consuming elements in the community. The committee will be assembled under the Chairmanship of President Garfield of Williams College, and it will be the duty of this committee to determine a fair price for the 1917 harvest.

"Upon the determination of this fair basis it is the intention of the Food Administration to use every authority given it under the bill and the control of exports to effect the universality of this fair basis throughout the whole of the 1917 harvest year, without change or fluctuation. It should thus be clear that it will not be to the advantage of any producer to hold back his grain in anticipation of further advance, for he will do so only at his own cost of storage and interest, and, if it is necessary for the Government to buy the entire wheat harvest in order to maintain this fair price in protection of the producer, we intend to do so.

"Furthermore, the holding of wheat or flour contracts by persons not engaged in the trade, and even when in trade, in larger quantities than is necessary for the ordinary course of their business, is unlawful under the Food act, and such cases will be prosecuted with vigor. We would advise such holders to liquidate their contracts at once."

LA FOLLETTE MOVE WILL BE SQUELCHED

Senate Leaders of Both Parties Indicate His Resolution Will Be Buried.

DENOUNCED BY POMERENE

He Classes La Follette with the "Kaiser's Sympathizers, Slackers, and I. W. W.'s."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Senate and House are aroused over the move initiated by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin yesterday to induce Congress to proclaim definite terms upon which the United States would make an early peace with Germany, based upon the disavowal of indemnity or territorial acquisition and the restoration of devastated territory by a money pool of all the belligerents.

From talks THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent had today with Senate leaders, it appears that the La Follette resolution will have a hard road to go, with the inevitable fate of being cast into the discard. It is expected that the resolution will come up for debate early this week, and that, before discussion has gone very far, it will be consigned to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Stone of Missouri, an ultra-pacifist, is Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and one of the original "little group of willful men" who voted last March against the arming of American merchantmen. The Missouri Senator is the only pacifist on the committee, and whatever effort he might make to report out the resolution is predestined to defeat. At least, that is the way Senate leaders feel about it tonight.

Senator Stone is anxious to get a resolution of his own before the Senate calling upon the President to make a pronouncement to Germany as to what peace terms would be acceptable to America. This, too, is bound, so the Senate leaders said tonight, to be overridden.

No Time to Talk Peace.

The temper of the overwhelming majority of the Senate and the House of Representatives, it was asserted by leaders in a position to know, is firmly opposed to any promulgation of peace terms at this time. Every one insists that America's part and aims in the war were sufficiently defined by the President in his speech before April 2.

To make any proffer of peace to Germany now, or to suggest in any way that the United States, after three months of war, is ready to quit without having accomplished the definite purpose for which she entered the conflict, is regarded by leaders in Congress as not only premature but tantamount to a confession that America regretted entering the struggle.

Senate leaders expressed today the conviction that the entire country knew accurately why America went into the war. They argue that loyal Americans need no reassurance of the position of their country in the conflict, and that to reiterate its aims and purposes would be entirely superfluous at a time when no symptom of abandoning the fight has been evidenced by the enemy.

That the President will take scant heed of the move by the pacifists to jam the La Follette peace resolution through Congress was indicated tonight by Senatorial leaders in close touch with the Administration. The President, they say, places full confidence in Congress to handle the matter itself and will allow Congress to dispose of it. Hints have been thrown out that the President might go before Congress and urge that all peace efforts at this time be aban-

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OUR EMBARGO TO BE UNYIELDING

State Department Won Over to Policy of Strictest Enforcement of President's Order.

NEUTRAL FIGURES DELAYED

Diplomats Fail to Furnish Data on Exports to Germany—American Agents Gather It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—It was said here today that the Government had decided to continue for an indefinite period to exercise in full the powers of the Exports Council, and that when the present embargo to the northern neutrals was lifted supplies would be permitted to enter those countries only under the most severe restrictions.

This means that the last link has been forged in the chain which was drawn about neutral nations accused of supplying Germany, in one form or another, with fats and other foodstuffs and wartime supplies, as a result of commodities which were received from the United States.

The State Department, which had to handle in large part the protests of the neutral nations, is reported to have held out for some time against an ultra-severe policy, pending negotiations which would obtain all of the facts. Its representatives, it is now said, have come to the conclusion that the rationing system is the proper one to adopt, and that the greatest care must be exercised in determining what commodities may properly be sent to the European neutral countries.

The final adoption of such a policy means that the United States will use the powerful weapon of the embargo with a stern hand, and that Germany has lost its last hope of profiting at all by any of the cargoes which are permitted to leave American shores. The reported decision is considered by many as one of the most important that the United States has made as to policy since the declaration of war.

One report here tonight was that there has been much delay in supplying official figures to the United States Government regarding the trade of European neutrals with Germany. The information asked for by the State Department and Exports Council through the diplomatic establishments here has not yet been submitted, and this situation, it is said, has had much to do in influencing the State Department to the belief that strong measures must be used.

From the first it has been said that President Wilson, who has accepted final responsibility for the actions of the Exports Council, was in favor of a strict rationing system to the northern neutrals, and believed that supplies from the United States should be permitted to enter those countries only when every ounce of the supplies could be accounted for by local consumption.

The attitude of the President and the fact that he was backed up by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce,; Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Food Administration; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, and all members of the Exports Council, had much to do, it is believed here, with the embargo announced by the President on July 15.

Now, with the State Department reported to be lined up with the other Government officials, there seems not the slightest chance that future policy will be along any other than the most unyielding lines.

There has been no statement as to the length of time that would elapse before the absolute embargo was lifted and some of the ships in New York

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ONE PRICE THE YEAR ROUND

Hoarders and Speculators Warned to Unload Now Or Be Prosecuted.

BUYERS AT ALL TERMINALS

Licenses for Elevators and Flour Mills—Exchanges Asked to Ban "Futures."

TO SEND FLOUR TO ALLIES

Will Keep American Mills Going—New Regulations to Take Effect Sept. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—To control the wheat and flour supply for the benefit of the nation and its allies, Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, tonight announced a sweeping scheme of regulation.

Mr. Hoover announced that, with the full approval of President Wilson, the price to be paid for the wheat crop of 1917 would be fixed by a commission headed by Harry A. Garfield, son of the late President, James A. Garfield, and President of Williams College.

Gambling on the Wheat Exchanges, Mr. Hoover asserted, must end, even if the Government has to purchase the entire wheat supply of the nation. He said the Food Administration, under the power given to it by the Food Control law, was prepared to act immediately in that direction if necessary.

As a preliminary step, Mr. Hoover will take over control of all grain elevators and all mills with a daily capacity of over 100 barrels of flour and place them under a system of licenses which will make hoarding impossible. The Grain Exchanges at the same time will be requested to suspend all dealings in futures.

The program announced by Mr. Hoover is the most revolutionary step ever taken by the Government to protect itself and the public against extortion. It is a drive to reduce the cost of bread, by putting under concentrated Government control the supply of wheat and flour for the Allies, as well as for domestic purposes. The Food Administration, despite the protests of some of the bread-making interests, considers that the present level of prices extortionate. It has been asserted in some quarters that a sixteen-ounce loaf of bread could be sold at a profit at five cents if the Food Administration had power to regulate the cost of wheat and flour.

The statement issued tonight showed that Mr. Hoover had decided against all but reasonable profits, and might abrogate contracts made for futures if the prices seemed to him out of proportion. He advised all who held wheat or flour contracts in larger quantities than necessary for the ordinary course of business to liquidate them, pointing out that the food administration had full power to prosecute them under the law. Shipments to the Allies and to neutrals, Mr. Hoover decided, would, for an indefinite period, be made largely in the form of flour in order not to take work from American mills.

There was no intimation as to the price which would be fixed for the 1917 crop, but Mr. Hoover was careful to point out that the minimum of $2 a bushel fixed by the Food Control act did not apply to it, and affected next year's crop only, under restrictions to be later explained.

Mr. Hoover's Statement.

Following is the Administration's announcement:

"The disturbance to the world's commerce and short supplies have caused a greater disruption of the normal markets for wheat than any other cereal:

1—As a result of the isolation of certain of the world's wheat-producing countries, by either belligerent lines or short shipping, the normal determination of the price of wheat by the ebb and flow of commerce is totally destroyed.

2—In order to control speculation, and to secure more equitable distribution of the available wheat and flour between their countries, the allied Governments have placed the whole purchase of their supplies in the hands of one buyer. Also the European neutrals are now buying their wheat through single Government agents, instead of in the normal course of commerce. Therefore, the export price of wheat and flour, and thus the real price, if not controlled, will be subject to almost a single will of the foreign purchaser.

3—In normal times, American wheat moves largely to Europe in the Fall months. This year, the shortage of shipping necessitates its distribution over the entire year. Therefore, there is danger of a glut in our warehouse system over a considerable period.

4—There are large stocks of wheat which cannot be drawn upon by the Allies during the war, but in the event of peace or defeat of the sub-

marines these would be available and might seriously demoralize the demand for American wheat.

6—It must be clearly understood that the guaranteed minimum price of $2 per bushel for wheat, set out in the food bill, does not apply to the 1917 harvest, but only to the 1918 harvest, and then under conditions which must be elaborated. There is, therefore, no determnied price for the 1917 harvest.

"The result of this situation is that the normal price-making machinery is entirely broken down. Unless some efficient Government action is brought to play, (a) the American producer may face a slump in wheat, possibly below his production cost; (b) the export price of wheat, which ultimately determines the real price, is at the will of a single agency; (c) some one may buy the surplus wheat at any given moment, and if the surplus passes into speculative hands it will be held for higher prices later in the year; (d) with stabilized prices, extra hazards are introduced into all distribution links, which must be paid for by the consumer.

"It must be evident that the United States Government can more justly deal with the situation than any of the agencies mentioned. Therefore the Food Administration has determined to take the following course:

"First—In order to eliminate speculation in wheat and flour, all elevators and mills over 100 barrels daily capacity will be required to take out a Government license, the conditions of this license to be: That only reasonable and customary charges shall be made for warehouse service; that no wheat shall be stored for more than thirty days without the approval of the food administration; that certain information as to receipts and shipments shall be supplied regularly.

"The grain exchanges are being asked to suspend all dealings and quotations in future wheat. These regulations will come into force Sept. 1, and the licenses will be prepared this week.

"While farmers' co-operative elevators are excepted by the food bill, this, however, only applies to mutual concerns, and not to stock companies, and in any event, under the advantages of joining the plan, none are likely to stand out.

"In substitution of the broken-down marketing machinery, the food administration proposes to open agencies for the purchase of all wheat at the principal terminals, carrying on its transactions with the usual dealers, and is prepared to take the whole harvest if necessary in order to maintain a fair price; and will resell wheat for export in such quantities as we can afford to part with in protection of our own people, on the one hand, and to sell, on the other, to the millers for domestic consumption.

"The Administration will make no charge, except a nominal percentage to cover costs of the operation, and arrangements will be made which will assure the Government against loss.

"In order that nothing shall be left to mischance, we are setting up a properly constituted and independent auditing committee, which will check all transactions at every point.

Board to Fix the Price.

"The Food Administration under these arrangements would have a large influence in affecting the price of wheat. With a view to determining a fair price the President has approved the appointment of a committee to be selected from representatives of the producing sections and consuming elements in the community. This committee will be assembled under the Chairmanship of President Garfield of Williams College, and it will be the duty of this committee to determine a fair price for the 1917 harvest.

"Upon the determination of this fair basis, it is the intention of the Food Administration to use every authority given it under the bill and the control of exports to effect the universality of this fair basis throughout the whole of the 1917 harvest year, without change or fluctuation. It should thus be clear that it will not be to the advantage of any producer to hold back his grain in anticipation of further advances, but he will do so only at his own cost of storage and interest, and if it is necessary for the Government to buy the entire wheat harvest in order to maintain this fair price in protection of the producer, we intend to do so.

"Furthermore, the holding of wheat or flour contracts by persons not engaged in the trade, and even when in trade, in larger quantities than is necessary for the ordinary course of their business, is unlawful under the act, and such cases will be prosecuted with vigor. And we would advise such holders to liquidate their contracts at once.

"By the above arrangement we believe we shall stabilize the price of wheat throughout the year, that the hazards of operation due to fluctuating prices which are imposed upon our milling and distributing community will be eliminated, and that therefore their business can return to the normal lines and the normal margins of profit, and that we shall not only have stabilized the price of wheat, but stabilized the price of flour, and that it should enable us to arrive at a stabilized price of bread.

Co-operation by Millers.

"The Food Administration has had the patriotic co-operation of the leading millers of the country, and these millers have organized, at the request of the Food Administration, a committee to represent the entire trade. Detailed proposals for an agreed differential of profit and expenses per tarrel of flour and per ton of feed are under discussion. Under this arrangement the public will be assured an equitable and stabilized price of flour based upon the cost of raw material, and we confidently expect a volunteer arrangement with the mills which will give satisfaction to the public.

"The universal endeavor over the country to reduce consumption of wheat breadstuffs in order that we may have the requisite exports with which to carry the Allies over the forthcoming Winter will result in a largely increased amount of wheat available for export. If it were exported as wheat it would result in diminution of employment in our mills and, of equal importance, curtailment of supply of mill feed for our dairy cattle. Therefore the Food Administration will stipulate for a large proportion of export of flour instead of wheat, and, as the export orders for flour will be given subject to the approval of the Food Administration, those mills which co-operate with the administration will be given the benefit of the exports employment. By thus encouraging the home production of flour the manufacturing cost will be reduced, and therefore the American public will receive indirect benefit in lowered margins of cost in distribution.

"In accordance with the policy of the Administration to co-operate with all trades, we are this week also discussing details of voluntary arrangements with the flour distributers, by which agreed maximum differentials may be effected in the wholesale trade.

"An exhaustive investigation is being made into the cost of baking and bread distribution, and active discussions are being carried on with the Bakers' War Emergency Committee as to plans for the elimination of waste in the industry and the production of a standard loaf.

"It is impossible to anticipate the price to be enunciated by the 'Fair Price Committee' under Dr. Garfield, and it will probably require two or three weeks in its determination.

"The names of the committee are being submitted to the President and will be early announced.

"The basis of determination will be to arrive at a price which represents a fair return to the producer for his patriotic endeavor to increase the supply and a proper reduction of the cost of flour to the consumer.

"It must be evident to all thinking persons that unless the price of wheat, flour and bread can be materially reduced, we cannot expect to maintain the present wage scale of the country, and that we must in this social readjustment lose efficiency at a time when we can afford no such sacrifice."

GARY EXPECTS LONG WAR

But Steel Corporation's Head Is Convinced Allies Will Win.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 12.—Judge E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, sees no "signs of an early peace." In speaking here today of the war situation he said:

"I don't believe there are any signs of an early peace from the information I am able to get.

"Two years ago there could have been a settlement on a pretty fair basis—one which would have secured the integrity of all the countries and with practically the same geographical lines which existed when the war commenced and, what is more important, the establishment of a basis for the prevention of future wars. I have some information which leads me to that conclusion.

"In any event, it is only a question of time when the Allies must be successful."

Judge Gary is here on a vacation trip, and will go later to Alaska.

FOOD LEGISLATION STILL IN DANGER

Whitman Cannot Be Sure Whether Opposition Is Allayed Until Vote Is Taken.

NO POLL OF LEGISLATURE

Conferences for Compromise to be Resumed Today—Governor's Future Involved in Outcome.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Despite the hopeful predictions of both Governor Whitman and his opponents in the Legislature that the fight over food control would end this week with a compromise acceptable to both sides, there looms an alternative of the extraordinary session adjourning without the enactment of any food legislation that the Governor consistently could approve.

The attempt to arrive at an understanding will be renewed tomorrow, when conferences between the Governor and the legislative leaders of his own party, with whose views on food control he has not been able to agree, will be resumed. Only a handful of lawmakers have participated in the conferences so far. It is not beyond the realms of possibility that amendments to the pending Food Control bill which Governor Whitman might induce the leaders to accept, will not be acceptable to a majority among the rank and file of the Legislature.

Up to the present time no attempt has been made by the Governor's friends nor, so far as is known, by the opposition to take an inventory of their relative strength in votes on a final roll call. For one thing, the attendance at the extraordinary session has been very slim so far, and, again, the lawmakers, beyond a select few, have had no opportunity to ascertain just what form the proposed compromise measure would assume.

Governor Whitman's own views on the subject are pretty well known. But as yet no assurances have been forthcoming from lawmakers representing rural constituencies that they are in accord with the Governor's views. For all that is known at the Capitol, a majority of these might side with the Governor's opponents and pass a measure which Governor Whitman might be compelled to veto.

Started With a Handicap.

That the sentiment among the farmers when the extraordinary session began was overwhelmingly against food legislation of the character Governor Whitman regarded as essential, was abundantly shown at that time. There was, for instance, the protest signed by a large group of Republican Assemblymen from up-State against vesting in the proposed State Food Control Commission powers of food seizure. The Governor, to meet that protest, sent a letter to Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, then drafting the Food Control bill, explaining that his recommendation that such powers be vested in the commission should not be interpreted as urging that this power be made broad enough to authorize the seizure of foodstuffs in the possession of the producer.

Whether this modification, with the Governor's speech at Sodus, has had the effect of setting the farmers' fears at rest, no one at the Capitol will be in a position to say until the lawmakers return after communing over the week-end with their contstituencies. Among the farmers there has existed a suspicion that any food control plan that would benefit the consumer necessarily would prove injurious to the producer of food. For months a well-organized propaganda has been conducted by middlemen and food speculators in the rural districts to keep this suspicion alive.

For a Republican Governor, Mr. Whitman occupies a unique position in the food control fight. In its final stage the fight is likely to be squarely between the city, where the consumer lives, and the country, where the producer of food is the dominant factor in politics, according to observers. A Republican Governor would take the farmers' side, for Republican majorities are returned from the rural districts.

Governor Whitman, all through this fight, has stood for an square deal for the consumer. He believes that he will come out a winner, just as he did in the fight for local option, when the leadership of the opposition was identical with the leadership in the present fight on the Governor's food program. But in the local option fight Governor Whitman was assured from the start of strong support among the rural constituencies, and he knew that the large Republican majority in the Assembly practically to a man would stand by him. In that fight the Governor was arrayed with the country and his opponents with the city.

In the present fight the Assembly is an uncertain factor, and at the present writing the odds would appear to be against, rather than for the Governor. The Assemblymen within the next month must go back to face their constituents in the primaries.

Effect on Whitman's Future.

In the end the Governor may have to call upon the Democrats in the Legislature to come to his support. Should this situation arise it would, according to political observers here, end with a split in the Republican Party, which scarcely would be healed in time for another Gubernatorial election, and almost certainly would result in Governor Whitman being succeeded by a Democrat. On the other hand, should Governor Whitman win this fight it would make him more of a power in the Republican Party in this State than any Republican Governor ever was, Benjamin B. Odell not excepted. Barring any development that cannot be foreseen at the present time, it would render his renomination for a third term a certainty and place him in a position of unique strength as a contestant for the Presidential nomination in 1920. Many of the Governor's friends believe that the food control fight is more of a personal fight for Governor Whitman than a fight for any particular brand of food traffic regulation.

The Democrats have kept in the background in the fight. They have taken no active part in the preparation of the War Committee's Food Control bill, though there are several Democrats on that committee. They have been ignored by Governor Whitman so far, and have not participated in the conferences held in the Governor's inner sanctum.

Their position has been indicated through a minority report signed by Senators Wagner and Cotillo of New York, which went a great deal further in its contention for the consumer than did the recommendations in the Governor's message. From this it would seem certain that any material concessions on the part of Governor Whitman to allay Republican opposition surely would make any subsequent appeal for Democratic support futile.

M'ADOO URGES SPEED IN WAR INSURANCE

Wants Bill Passed by the Time New National Army Begins Its Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary McAdoo, who is sponsoring the Soldiers' War Insurance bill, which has just been introduced in Congress, tonight issued the following statement:

"In September approximately 800,000 men will be sent to army camps throughout the country to train as soldiers for the greatest war of all time.

"America's chance of winning the war—and it is the power and resources of America that must win this war—will be immeasurably increased if the War Insurance bill now pending in Congress is promptly enacted into law. As soon as these men go into camp an immediate and pressing problem confronts the country. Their wives and children, or mothers and fathers, who are dependent on them for support, will be immediately thrown upon the charity and generosity of the communities in which they live. This must not be done.

"America must not be disgraced by a failure to provide for the support of the families of the men whom she takes from their homes and places upon the battlefields. This is the time to hearten our men as they enter upon this supreme service of sacrifice for the nation. This is the time to enhance their morale and sustain and comfort those who are left behind and are required to make sacrifices as great as those who died upon the field of battle.

"I earnestly hope that the pending measure will be supported by such an unmistakable expression of public opinion that it will be enacted into law before the first soldier of the new national army begins active military duty."

BIG LIFE INSURANCE YEAR.

Abnormal Conditions Due to the War Are Largely Responsible.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Abnormal conditions resulting from the war were in a measure responsible for a "banner year" in 1916 for American life insurance companies, the State Insurance Department announced today in making public its report for the preceding calendar year.

Figures submited showed that at the close of 1916 life insurance companies authorized in this State were possessed of admitted assets of $5,144,624,477, an increase of $283,027,590 over 1915. Liabilities, excluding gross surplus and special funds of $291,075,271, Totalled $4,852,049,206, an increase of $283,9.0,-006.

The business in force in the State at the end of 1916, and transacted therein during that year by all life insurance companies of this and other States, including both "ordinary" and "industrial" insurance, was as follows:

Policies in force, 8,036,874, insuring $9,757,103,221; policies issued, 1,200,995, insuring $927,020,701, an increase in insurance in force of $325,065,267, and in insurance written and paid for in 1916 of $101,086,275.

FOOD ENOUGH IN BRITAIN.

English Actor Says U-Boats Cannot Shut Off Supplies.

Ian Forbes-Robertson, an English actor, who arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday, discussed the British food situation.

"There is plenty of food in Great Britain," he said, "in spite of all reports to the contrary, and from what I saw of the crops during a tour of England and Wales this Summer there will be an abundant harvest. The submarines are not preventing the supply of foodstuffs from reaching England. I saw a convoy of twenty-five ships entering a British port just before I left. They were protected by a flotilla of destroyers and patrol boats."

J. B. Clarkson of the firm of Hope Gibbons, Sons & J. B. Clarkson, Limited, of New Zealand, who also arrived yesterday, after a visit in England, said that there was not the slightest danger of a starvation in that country.

"Of course," he said, "England wants supplies from overseas, but in the event that she is for some reason not able to get them it is certain that she will be able to support herself, despite the continued submarine menace." Mr. Clarkson said that there were in England now 370,000 more acres of potatoes than ever before.

"Furthermore," he said, "the war has done one very great thing for England. It has effected a fairer distribution of wealth. The poor are earning wages that they never dreamed of before. The problem of the high cost of living is rapidly being solved. If the war should end within a reasonable time social conditions in England will be infinitely better than before the war."

TO SIMPLIFY WAR BUYING.

Cost Conference Opposes the Percentage Profit Plan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—As the result of conferences extending over two months, the Interdepartmental Cost Conference today made public its recommendations that, where fair prices can be obtained, war contracts should be in the form of straight purchase-and-sale agreements at fixed prices; that the cost-plus contract may be necessary where the production involves difficult and complicated manufacturing effort or conditions which cannot be clearly foreseen, and that in cost-plus contracts a fixed profit of a definite sum of money per article be agreed upon as far as possible, instead of the percentage of cost.

The conference was organized by Secretary Redfield and Burwell S. Cutler, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Representatives of the most interested Government bodies took part in the meetings.

For the first time in the history of this Government, or of any other, so far as is known, representative business men were summoned for the purpose of deliberating on contract forms and cost definitions.

Navy Training School at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—A training school to fit members of the Naval Reserve for commissions in the Navy will be opened by the Navy Department at the Cloyne schoolhouse about May 20. A course of two months will be given with Lieutenant William J. Butler, U. S. N., in charge. Examination of 225 reserves, of whom 82 will be selected, began this morning. Successful candidates will be commissioned as Ensigns.

TEUTONS IN RUMANIA CAPTURE 6,700 MEN

Mackensen's Forces Also Said to Have Taken 18 Cannon and 61 Machine Guns.

RUSSIANS RESIST FIERCELY

Give Ground in Some Places, Repel Foe in Others, and Gather In 1,200 Prisoners.

BERLIN, Aug. 12, (via London, British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces, fighting in Central Rumania, yesterday took more than 6,700 Russian and Rumanian prisoners and captured 18 cannon and 61 machine guns. The German General Staff reports that the Austro-Germans did not lose a foot of ground.

In Western Moldavia the Austro-Germans stormed the village of Grosesni, and also captured the dominating height positions. Bitter Russo-Rumanian counterattacks were repulsed, says the German statement, which adds that the "fresh enemy forces bled themselves to death." A Russian attack at the mouth of the River Buzeu, northwest of Braila, was repulsed. The bulletin reads:

Eastern Theatre, Army Group of Archduke Joseph—Austro-Hungarian divisions captured the dominating height positions and the village of Grosesni. The enemy brought forward into battle fresh forces against our troops which are advancing in the Oituz Valley, and bled themselves to death in oft-repeated bitter counter-attacks without success.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—The battles north of Fokshani continue. Between the River Sereth and the railway line to Aujodulnou the Russians and Rumanians yesterday again attacked our lines with strong forces. We did not lose a foot of ground. Over 130 officers and more than 6,650 men were taken prisoners and 18 cannon and 61 machin guns were captured.

From the Sereth to the Danube the artillery activity increased considerably. A Russian attack at the mouth of the Buzeu was repulsed.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.—Desperate engagements are being fought by the Russo-Rumanian forces and Austro-German armies all along the Rumanian front. In the centre of this battle line, according to today's Russian official statement, the Russians and Rumanians yesterday repulsed strong attacks along the Fokshani-Marasechti railroad, then counterattacked and captured 1,200 Germans, only to retire later in the evening. In Southeastern Moldavia the Russians took the offensive, smashed the Teuton lines, and captured a number of prisoners and four guns. In Western Moldavia the Austro-Germans, after battles of great intensity, forced the Rumanians to retire to Ocna. The statement reads:

Rumanian Front—In the region of the Upper Dobra River and north of the Doftena River fighting continues with variable success. West of the Ocna-Grozeni line during the whole of yesterday battles of great intensity took place. The Austro-Germans launched stubborn attacks, chiefly in the direction of Ocna. Toward evening the Rumanians were forced to retire to Ocna along the Moshoreli road and to the west of Grozesni.

In the direction of Fokshani the Austro-Germans yesterday launched stubborn attacks along the Fokshani-Marasechti railroad line. Our troops and the Rumanian troops, in spite of the considerable superiority of enemy forces, stubbornly defended their position and made counterattacks, during which about 1,200 German prisoners were captured. Toward evening, under strong pressure of enemy forces, our troops and the Rumanians retired to the villages of Marasechti and Furtseni.

In the region of the mouth of the River Buzeu our troops, having assumed the offensive, captured, as the result of their rapid onslaught, part of the enemy position, taking a number of prisoners, four cannon, and eight machine guns.

WORKMEN'S COUNCIL FACES RIGHT ABOUT

Now Bending All Efforts to Undoing Its Work of Demoralization in Army.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has changed its tactics. This is one of the most remarkable signs of the change of temper which recent events have brought about in Russia.

The tactics of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in regard to the war have steadily evolved since the beginning of the revolution. At first it devoted all its energies to a peace agitation in the army and among the workers. Its demands for peace were clamant and insistent. On the question of peace terms it provoked a Ministerial crisis and ultimately forced on the Government its indefinite formula of peace without annexations and indemnities.

Later, when as a result of this agitation, especially the part of the extremist section, signs of demoralization began to multiply in the army and the noxious effects of the vanishing became evident the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates modified its policy and at the All-Russian Congress it passed a resolution in favor of an offensive, but at the same time it rigorously qualified its support of the war.

It made active preparations for a Socialist peace conference. It maintained the Zimmerwald theory of a class war as a counterblast to the war at the front. It criticised the Allies and insisted that the blood of Russian soldiers should not be shed in support of the "imperialist aims" of the Western Powers. It scouted the word patriotism. It boycotted those Socialists who took patriotic attitude, and even in supporting an offensive it reiterated that an offensive was necessary for the defense of the revolution, not for the defense of Russia. Its appeals to the soldiers were made in the name of class, not of national ideals.

Now there is a great change. With the menace of a catastrophe before its eyes, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has assumed a patriotic attitude. For ten days past the Council, its leaders and its organs have been silent on the peace question. Discussion of the Stockholm conference has practically ceased. Foreign telegrams and resolutions on the peace conference are printed without comment.

On the other hand, the Council is devoting all its energies to work for the re-establishment of the fighting power of the army. In speeches, articles, appeals, and resolutions it describes this as the supreme task of the moment. Formally it has declared a class truce. It insists on national aims. It demands equal sacrifices from all classes. In a word, for the time being it has relegated Zimmerwald to the lumber chamber.

It is deeply to be regretted that the Council did not heed warnings and take this attitude months ago. Then we might have been spared this trial. It would clearly be impossible in the present state of popular feeling for the Council to continue its former policy. It would stultify itself if it were to repeat its peace formulas at a time when the Germans are invading Russian territory and when the German plot that throughout has tainted the peace agitation has been so tragically exposed.

The councils have lost ground considerably. Since the Leninite mutiny and collapse of the army they have been the object of bitter recrimination, and it would seem that by their new policy of patriotic effort they are trying to repair their own grave errors ... rebut accusations and to recover their former influence.

The policy of mass movements is largely determined by changes of popular feeling. Yesterday the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates summoned a conference of representatives of the councils, trade unions, army and other organizations and co-operatives to discuss measures of national defense. The leading idea was the mobilization of all the forces of democracy to repel the invasion. In other words, to renew on a broader scale and among other classes the effort made by the middle classes during the retreat of 1915. Following are the chief proposals:

1. To increase the productiveness of the munitions works.
2. To urge on the peasantry the necessity of providing the front and rear with sufficient food supplies.
3. Active support of the front by recruiting volunteer units.
4. To promote the success of the loan of liberty.

These measures, it is stated, apart from their direct utility and urgent necessity, would tend to increase the influence of the Council. It was decided to hold next week in Moscow an all-Russian conference with the same object.

GERMAN CRUELTY ROUSES RUSSIA

Strong Protest Made Against "Refined Barbarity Displayed Toward Prisoners."

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.—The Central Committee, which is dealing with the affairs of war prisoners, issued a statement today "in high protest against the refined barbarity which Germany is displaying" toward Russian prisoners.

The statement says that Germany is not fulfilling her promises regarding the internment in neutral countries of sick prisoners, that she is illegally retaining military prisoners unfit for service, and that she is placing restrictions on the men communicating with their homes and intercepting letters asking assistance from the Red Cross. It also says that the rations of the prisoners have been reduced to unheard-of proportions and that they include adulterated products injurious to the men. In addition, prisoners are compelled to undertake superhuman labor.

It is asserted in the statement that Germany abstains from replying to proposals for the exchange of civilian prisoners and hostages, for the alleviation of the lot of war prisoners on the basis of reciprocity, or for the exchange of tuberculosis prisoners or the sending of Sisters of Charity to nurse them.

AMERICAN METHODS WIN.

Bringing About Normal Train Service in Russia.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.—In a speech at a reception given today at the Ministry of Communications to the members of the American railway mission, M. Youreneff, Minister of Public Works, said the application of American methods had resulted in measures justifying the hope that a normal regular service would shortly be resumed on the Russian railways.

The Minister announced that the Government would take immediate steps towards restoring the Siberian line to a condition necessary to cope adequately with the transportation from the United States by way of Vladivostek of all products.

AMERICAN POLES TO MEET.

Independence Conference to be Held Here or in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The National Polish Council and other Polish bodies in the United States are arranging for a conference to be held in New York or Washington early in September for the purpose of officially stating the aspirations of the Poles in the United States for the recreation of a united and independent Poland.

The decision to hold a conference is the result of a belief that it is wise to make plain to the world the absolute sympathy and support which the Poles in the United States have given to President Wilson in his declaration of Jan. 22, 1917, for the creation of a united and independent Poland.

They believe that out of the many conferences—labor, socialistic, and governmental—now being held or to be held in Europe a restatement of the aims of the war is inevitable. They believe a formal declaration such as they have in mind not only will inform the heads of the Polish groups in Europe as to the stand of the Poles in America, but will be of value for reassuring became evident the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates modified its policy representatives of the allied European powers.

The leaders are agreed, too, that the conference and the statement of their aims will prevent any temporary clouding of the Polish issue or any failure to understand the attitude of the Poles in this country or abroad.

Upon the completion of this memorial paper it will be requested of the Department of State to forward it to the Polish Centre in Paris, so that the European group may be advised of American Polish sentiment.

Fighting in Macedonia.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Concerning operations in Macedonia, the War Office today issued the following: "Army of the East, Aug. 11.—The enemy attempted several attacks near Lake Doiran, in the Cerna Bend and in the region between Lakes Presba and Ochrida. All the attacks were beaten back. The British troops in the region of Krastali carried out a successful raid on Bulgarian trenches."

TO EXPEL LOAFERS FROM PETROGRAD

Government Plans to Relieve Capital of Elements Which Tend to Foment Disorders.

MOSCOW CONGRESS PUT OFF

Elections to Constituent Assembly Also Likely to be Postponed—Lenine Reported in Capital.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.—A partial evacuation of Petrograd by idle and non-productive elements of the population in order to alleviate the economic crisis, which daily is becoming more acute, was favorably considered by the Government at a conference yesterday and the question referred to the Minister of Justice for his approval.

In order to ameliorate the food shortage such a measure is absolutely necessary, according to the conclusions reached by the Government. The order of evacuation if promulgated, and it is likely that it will be, will provide for the transfer of all institutions and individuals not productively engaged in Petrograd or necessary to the economic or official life of the city. The measure will aim to remove from the capital the burden of the idle parasitic population, which foments disorders and which, to a great extent, was responsible for the recent uprisings. Schools probably will be included among the institutions transferred from the city.

A special permit designating the business of the bearer will be required of persons entering the city.

The Provisional Government has postponed until Aug. 28 and 24 the meeting of the Extraordinary National Council at Moscow. Members of all Dumas, Representatives of the municipalities, Zemstvos, Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and other political and social organizations will participate in the conference, which was called by Premier Kerensky late last month.

The Government will make at the conference a declaration concerning the serious conditions in the country, emphasize the necessity of great sacrifices from all classes, and announce measures which it purposes to take.

Although no official announcement has been made, it is usually has been decided to postpone the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, owing to the unpreparedness of the populace for an election campaign and the impossibility of finishing in time the reconstruction of the Duma building.

The General Allied Council of Cossack troops has addressed a memorandum to Premier Kerensky urging him to defer the elections until January on the ground that a population weakened by a long disorganization of power generally shows signs of inertia," and because a third of the Cossack population is at the front and cannot participate in the elections.

Despite reports that Nikolai Lenine had escaped from the country, the Maximalists in convention here are alleged to have made the open declaration that the Russian Radical Socialist leader still is in hiding in Petrograd and in daily communication with his followers. In view of this declaration, says the Bourse Gazette, the Petrograd authorities charged with an investigation of the recent rioting in the capital have begun proceedings to force disclosure of his whereabouts. The Maximalists elected Lenine honorary Chairman of the convention.

BULGAR KING FEARS RUSSIA.

Believes Desire for Expansion Will Continue to Assert Itself.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (via Amsterdam, Aug. 12.)—In the course of an interview with a Stuttgart editor, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who has been visiting the King of Wurttemberg, said he believed the desire for expansion would continue to assert itself as liberated Russia, and also that the smallest States must constantly be on their guard.

The economic future of his own country, the Bulgarian King said, was dependent upon a close association with German and Austria-Hungary, which countries would prove ready markets for Bulgaria's agricultural products. The olive and lemon industries especially were suited for development on a large scale, which would make Bulgaria an active competitor of Italy as a shipper of tropical and semi-tropical fruits.

The Bulgarian monarch said he firmly believed that Asia Minor would be a profitable field of economic endeavor, its exploitation merely awaiting the introduction of adequate transportation facilities. The Bulgarian King blamed the Italian King and French influences for Italy's withdrawal from the Triple Alliance.

King Ferdinand estimated the war strength of the United States as being lower than its world power, but said it would be of great significance in the period immediately after the war. The King considers it possible that public opinion in America will recognize how much it has been misled.

MARKET BULLETINS HELP.

Enable Buyers and Sellers to Equalize Supply and Demand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Providence, R. I., in co-operation with the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, is solving the problem of marketing perishable fruits and vegetables. Produce dealers, truckmen, housewives, and the local press are working together to the common end of relieving the market, assuring to producers fair prices for their crops, and assuring housewives of reasonable prices.

The keynote of the situation, according to market experts here, is adequate market news information.

The local agent of the Bureau of Markets compiles daily all the available information as to the various fruits and vegetables offered that day on the wholesale farmers' market. Usually by 5 A. M. on the day before sales are actually begun, these figures are in the hands of growers, dealers, and the press. If the figures show that the supply is light, the grower is instantly apprised of the fact and can regulate his prices accordingly. When the supply is heavy, knowledge of the market situation enables him to start his selling at prices attractive enough to stimulate demand and keep the stock moving.

AMERICAN LINER LOST.

City of Athens Goes Down Off Africa—Passengers All Saved.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 12.—The loss of the American steamer City of Athens, and the rescue and landing at an African port of all the passengers, was announced in a cable message received tonight in this city from a South African port. No details of the mishap were given. The message simply stated: "All passengers saved. Everything lost."

The steamer was bound from an American port and had seven missionaries on board representing a local religious organization. Among the passengers were Douglass Hume, Ottawa, Canada, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Hornby and baby of this city.

The City of Athens registered 9,000 tons and was owned by the American Navigation Company.

In recent months half a dozen vessels have been lost off Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, through striking mines.

Safeguarding the Future

IN safeguarding the future welfare of your children through a testamentary trust, *i. e.*, a trust created by your will and effective only after your death, you should consider the possibility of their living for seventy or eighty years.

An individual trustee probably would die before the termination of such a trust, and the courts would have to appoint someone else to fulfil his duties.

The appointment of a trust company gives you assurance that the trustee you select will be in existence not only when the trust becomes effective, but until it ends, and that the management will be conservative and safe.

This company acts as Testamentary Trustee, and will be glad to discuss the matter with you.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

PARIS OFFICE	FIFTH AVE. OFFICE	LONDON OFFICE
Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3	Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.	32 Lombard St., E. C.

Capital and Surplus - $50,000,000
Resources more than - $600,000,000

CONGRESS AGREEABLE TO $2,000,000,000 ISSUE

Sentiment, However, Growing in Favor of Making the Next War Bonds Taxable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—While the Senate continues debate on the $2,000,000,000 War Tax bill this week, first steps will be taken on the House side of the Capitol toward raising part of the additional $8,000,000,000 needed to carry on the war until July 1, 1918.

More ready money, possibly $1,000,000,000 or $2,000,000,000, will be necessary to met current expenditures before Congress can appropriate it at the next session, so Secretary McAdoo has arranaged a meeting with Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, to discuss the situation. The conference probably will be held on Tuesday. Members of the committee, both Democrats and Republicans, have expressed willingness to pass without delay legislation for any reasonable amount the Government may require. Senate leaders also are ready to co-operate.

Sentiment for raising additional funds at this time by a bond issue and certificates of indebtedness, and not by taxation, is strong in both houses. Such action, it is argued, will permit the revenue measure now under consideration in the Senate to pass with the least possible delay, prevent disturbances throughout the country, which are engendered by every tax bill increase, and greatly expedite obtaining money.

Administration officials have not stated the exact amount they desire authorized now, but a request for more than $2,000,000,000 additional would meet opposition in the House. The "pay-as-you-go" element, which believes in meeting as much of the current expenditures by taxation as possible, is strong in the Ways and Means Committee.

A movement to make the next issue of bonds or certificates taxable and with 4½ per cent. interest, instead of being non-taxable and bearing 3½ per cent. interest, is gaining followers in the House. It probably will be the subject of much debate in sessions of the Ways and Means committee.

Reports that a certain citizen of the United States acquired $60,000,000 worth of the first issue of Liberty bonds in order to escape taxation has gained much currency in the House and has helped to enlist advocates of the plan to tax the next issue.

300 APPLY FOR AIR SERVICE.

New England Hopes to Supply 2,500 of the 25,000 Wanted.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—Three hundred men have applied for commissions as First Lieutenants in the aviation service, 200 as aviators and 100 as observation balloon pilots, since July. While New England's quota is only 1,000 of the 25,000 wanted, an effort will be made to procure at fewest 2,500, or 10 per cent. of the whole.

Aviators receive $33 a month and, keeping for the two months training at colleges, then $100 a month at training camps, and when commissioned as First Lieutenant $2,000 annually, base pay. Observation balloon pilots receive $100 a month while training and $2,000 annually base pay when commissioned.

Applicants are now immediately assigned for medical and mental examination and papers go to Washington completed. The successful candidates are then assigned for duty at the training schools.

The probability of a mammoth commercial air fleet at the end of the war is inducing many to take up aviation as aviators and observation pilots who would operate commercial dirigibles.

LA FOLLETTE MOVE WILL BE SQUELCHED

Continued from Page 1.

doned. But Senate leaders in the President's confidence assert that this is far from his mind.

By going before Congress, it is argued by Administration leaders, the President would merely create a suspicion in the mind of the enemy that America needed bolstering up and that the people were not ready to see a quick end to the conflict without fighting it out. For this reason, if for no other, it was said tonight, the President would take no open part in the pacifist move.

It was pointed out this evening by one of the Democratic leaders in intimate touch with the Administration that Congress had given the President ample assurance in passing the war legislation of its full sympathy with his war policy.

On the Republican side of the Senate the same sentiment is precisely the same as with the Democrats. Senator Borah of Idaho made a speech in the Senate recently in which he urged that more specific terms as to the war aims of America be laid down, but he did not carry out his idea with anything more than a hint to the Administration.

Senator New of Indiana, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, reiterated today his statement of yesterday to The Times that he believed the Republican Senators, with only one or two exceptions, would vote down the La Follette resolution and support that of Senator King of Utah, Democrat, to the effect that the intent of America to stick to the war until the purpose defined by the President is accomplished.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said tonight that Senator La Follette's resolution would be "squelched."

"The only support it will have," he said, "will come from sympathizers of the Kaiser, slackers, and I. W. W.'s. The Kaiser would like to have Congress pass such a resolution; it would give him hope that America was weakening and that the war would soon be over, with America knuckling to Germany. Congress is, nearly to a man, with the President and will support him to the end of the war.

"There is no need to reiterate why America is in this war. Germany committed enough crimes against this country to make every American feel that peace cannot come until Germany is beaten, or until Germany, admitting her wrongdoing, asks for an end of hostilities. It must be a repentant with which peace is made.

"Everybody in this country knows why America is fighting Germany. Every schoolboy knows it, and not a loyal American would think of ending the conflict until American honor and American rights are vindicated.

"Yes, I say sympathizers of the Kaiser, the slackers and the I. W. W.'s are the only ones who would support such a resolution as that offered by Senator La Follette. Congress is in no mood now for this character of trifling with the integrity of America."

AMERICAN EMBARGO TO BE UNYIELDING

Continued from Page 1.

Harbor and other ports permitted to sail. The only intimation is that few of the ships loaded with foodstuffs and fodder, which are now awaiting clearance, will ever leave the shores of the United States with their cargoes.

Aside from the statements made by some of the diplomatic representatives of the neutrals, nothing has been made public as to the conferences which missions from Norway, Sweden, and other neutral countries have held here with officials of the State Department and other governmental agencies. The general conclusions drawn, however, were that the protests had not affected the opinions reached by the Government.

The definite rules which are to be made effective, once the absolute embargo is lifted, will take into consideration the facts and figures submitted under the official seal of the neutral Governments. The United States also has made exhaustive preparations to obtain information on its own behalf, and is said to have approximately 125 representatives abroad, in allied and neutral countries, studying the situation in preparation for an exhaustive report.

It is the duty of these American agents to obtain as much data as possible in neutral countries concerning living conditions and the minimum of foods necessary to supply the populations without actual suffering. The whole matter will be worked out on the most thorough and scientific basis.

Reports received here indicate that the embargo already has had a very telling effect on the situation in some of the neutral countries as well as in Germany.

Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are said to have restricted some of their exports to Germany. A recent dispatch from Europe also was to the effect that Holland had discovered that a widespread smuggling plot had been going on for some time and that the Government was preparing to take radical steps to punish the smugglers and end their activities.

U-BOAT AND LINER IN HALF-HOUR FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

fired a torpedo, which went within twenty-five feet of the liner's stern. The gun crew manned the after gun and opened fire as the liner swung to get her forward port gun into action. The submarine emerged s

FIGHT HAND TO HAND IN FLANDERS WOOD

Germans Pay a Heavy Price to Win Back a Little Ground Near Westhoek.

TWO BATTALIONS WIPED OUT

German Indifference to Losses Taken to Indicate a Last Desperate Effort.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 12.—There was violent fighting yesterday, after the successful British advance at dawn across Westhoek Ridge. The right of the British attack in Glencorse Wood was heavily engaged with the enemy concealed in the usual concrete empiacements and defending himself with well-placed machine guns.

As on the ridge, the infantry came to close quarters and fought with bombs and rifles and bayonets, but it was mainly gunfire again which decided the issues of the day and caused most of the losses on both sides.

The Germans massed great power of artillery against the British, and there was apparently no immediate lack of ammunition yesterday. It was truly a fearful thing to see, even from a distance, the wide and deep belt of fire flung by the German guns over the countryside. For miles the horizon was seething with the smoke of heavy shells. Anti-aircraft guns sprayed the sky with shrapnel, and from a range of twelve miles or more monstrous shells were exploding. The great unending tragedy of war was along that belt of ground, sweeping around the horizon where innumerable shells were bursting and where in the smoke of them great bodies of men were fighting and dying.

The enemy's barrage fire was great, that of the British was greater. Between Glencorse Wood and Inverness Copse and all about Stirling Castle and Fresenberg he made a hell of fire, and many of the British had to pass through its fury, and not all passed or came back again. But afterward the enemy's turn came, and masses of his men—thick waves of them sent forward with orders to counterattack—were caught under the fire of British guns and smashed to pieces.

Five German Counterattacks.

The enemy attempted five separate counterattacks yesterday, and in spite of all his losses renewed his efforts this morning with great determination, so that after the exhaustion and ordeal of the night, under continual fire, some of the British were compelled to give way a little in Glencorse Copse. That was necessary, because farther south the enemy had held their ground, and the copse was a salient exposed to a harassing fire from large numbers of guns in the neighborhood of Polygon Wood and the country east of it. It is a favorite device of the Germans to withdraw their guns to the flanks of the British advance as soon as the latter have penetrated the lines, in order to check their further progress, and they did this as soon as the battle of July 31 had been fought, though they had to leave many of their fields guns in the mud of No Man's Land, where they still lie.

This method of defense did not insure the success of their counterattacks, though it had made the progress of the British hard south of Glencorse Wood.

It was about midday yesterday that the British troops, who had made good their ground along Westaneck Ridge, had to call for further help from the guns. At the same time the airplanes, taking advantage of the wonderful visibility after the rains, were above the German lines and saw a great gathering of German troops in the Nuns' Wood and Polygon Wood.

The calls were answered by large groups of batteries over a stretch of country miles deep. The "heavies" far behind the line answered with 15-inch and 12-inch shells. The 9.2s heard the call in the quiet fields. Their 8-inch brothers heard it and came quickly into action. The 6-inch and 4.2s made reply, and from them broke out one great salvo, followed by long rolls of drumfire.

Germans Fell in Heaps.

Among the shell craters of the Nuns' Wood there were hundreds of men lined up for the attack, and they began to move forward just as that bombardment opened upon them. All the shell fire burst over them and into them. They were swept by it; they were killed in heaps. Afterward a British airman flew low over that stricken wood where they had been, and he came back with his report. Never before, he said, had he seen so many dead men. German soldiers were lying there in great numbers.

Other attempts were made to get forward, but it was only the right, where there was close fighting, that the Germans made any progress.

At about five o'clock in the evening there was another call on the British gunners, and this time the report came that the enemy were assembling in the Valley of Hanbeke. Two battalions of them were able to advance into the open toward the British lines before the British guns found their target. Then they flung themselves down under this new storm of fire or tried to escape from it by running or plunging into shell craters. There were not many who escaped. One of them who became a prisoner said that two battalions had been annihilated.

The German counterattacks against the British Westhoek positions have failed up to this moment, and everything that we heard shows that their battalions—above all, the Twenty-seventh Regiment—were massacred by the British artillery.

Many Killed by Rifle Fire.

But those Germans did not all die by shell fire. The Lancashire Fusileers and the North Lancashires fired their rifles all through Friday and Saturday at human targets which they could not fail to hit. The German reserves hurried up to relieve the shattered battalions and flung straight into the counterattacks, wandered about in the open, ignorant of the whereabouts of the British, like lost sheep. They were in full field kit, and as they came into the open the British shot at them with deadly effect. There was no bombing, except at the dugouts on the ridge; for in this more open fighting the rifle reasserts its old pre-eminence.

There was a lot of air fighting this morning, and wherever I motored today there was the loud drone of flying engines and little fat bursts of shrapnel trying to catch the German planes that came over on bombing adventures above our camps and villages.

The enemy is all out, and it seems to me likely that he wishes to make this battle the decisive one of the war. I do not see how he can hope to decide it in his own favor after the loss of Pilken and Westhoek Ridges, but he is out to kill, regardless of his own losses.

British Took 454 Prisoners in Drive.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

The number of prisoners captured in the successful attack of the 10th and in subsequent operations east of Ypres has reached a total of 454, including nine officers. In the same operations we also captured six German guns.

An attempted enemy raid this morning south of Armentières was successfully repulsed by the Portuguese with bombs and rifle fire.

In spite of repeated storms and strong westerly winds, which greatly favored the enemy, our airplanes carried out much successful work yesterday. In air fighting three German machines were downed and four others were driven down out of control. Two of our airplanes were forced to land behind the enemy lines, and three other British machines are missing.

The afternoon report says:

The weather was wet and stormy. During the night fighting occurred for possession of a mine crater east of Givenchy-La-Bassée. We established ourselves on the near lip of the crater and drove off counterattacks.

The hostile artillery showed great activity last night east and north of Ypres.

Berlin Reports Allied Repulses.

BERLIN, Aug 12, (via London.)—After hours of artillery fire several British regiments, this morning, attacked the German lines north of Hollebeke, (southeast of Ypres,) on the Belgian front. The German General Staff reports that the attackers were forced to retreat with heavy losses.

On the Aisne front two French attacks at Cerny-en-Laonnois broke down last night with heavy losses, and on Mont Carnillet French hand grenade detachments were repulsed.

The statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: After yesterday afternoon's attacks the artillery battle in Flanders diminished. It did not revive again until evening, when it recommenced on a wide sector and remained lively also during the night.

Early today strong enemy reconnoitring detachments came forward at many points of the front after hours of gunfire. They were repulsed everywhere.

North of Hollebeke the English brought forward several regiments to attack. They had no success and had to retreat, with very heavy losses.

From La Bassée Canal to the southern bank of the Scarpe and northwest of St. Quentin the artillery activity increased in strength at intervals, during which forefield engagements frequently developed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: On the Aisne front, in Western Champagne, and on both banks of the Meuse the artilleries are fighting each other with more intensity than has been usual lately.

At Cerny-en-Laonnois two French attacks broke down with heavy losses in the evening. On Camillet, enemy hand grenade detachments were repulsed before our newly-captured positions.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht: There were no fighting actions of importance.

Aviation: First Lieutenant Ritter von Tutschek brought down his twenty-second and twenty-third opponents in aerial battle.

The evening communication issued by the War Office says:

In Flanders there has been artillery fighting of varying intensity.

FRENCH RECAPTURE POSITIONS AT FAYET

Counterattack Wins Ground Lost on the Somme Front on Thursday and Friday.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—French troops last night resumed their counterattacks against the positions which the Germans had captured on the night of Aug. 9-10 north of St. Quentin. The French official statement issued this afternoon said the ground previously lost was reconquered in its entirety.

Tonight's communiqué announces renewed German shelling of Rheims.

South of Ailles, in the Aisne region, two strong German attacks on the trenches captured earlier by the French were repulsed with heavy Teuton losses.

Following is the text of the afternoon communiqué:

In Belgium there were artillery duels north of Dixmude. There were no infantry actions.

East of Fayet (north of St. Quentin) our troops reconquered all the trench elements which the Germans had occupied on the night of Aug. 9-10. We took twenty prisoners in the course of this action.

In the sector of Noisy Farm and Laffaux Mill our scouting parties penetrated the enemy lines at a number of places and returned with prisoners.

South of Ailles the Germans renewed their attack upon the trenches which we had previously conquered. Two attacks, one of which was very violent, were repulsed with serious losses to the enemy. Our troops maintained all their positions, and in the course of the night realized further progress.

In Champagne and on both banks of the Meuse the artillery bombardment was quite heavy. West of Avocourt (Verdun region) we checked an enemy surprise attack.

In Alsace there were patrol encounters in the Carspach Wood.

New Bombardment of Rheims.

The communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

Today the cannonade assumed at times rather considerable violence in Belgium, in the sector of Hurtebise, (Aisne,) and on both banks of the Meuse, (Verdun region.)

The Germans have directed a scattered artillery fire all over the City of Rheims. Two civilians there were killed and one civilian was wounded.

The day was quiet elsewhere.

On the night of Aug. 10-11 and during the day of the 11th, our aviators on the front in Belgium bombed enemy encampments to the north of the Houthulst Forest and also the stations at Cortemarck and Lichtervelde. A fire was started and violent explosions were observed at Lichtervelde. The aviation ground at Colmar (Upper Alsace) has also received many projectiles.

BEATS SEVEN AIRMEN; WINS VICTORIA CROSS

Capt. Bishop, a Canadian, Decorated for His Attack Single-handed on an Airdrome.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The intrepidity of Captain William Bishop, a Canadian member of the Royal Flying Corps, in attacking a German airdrome single-handed, has been rewarded by the bestowal upon him of the Victoria Cross, the most prized of the British valor medals. The Official Gazette gives the following account of the action which brought Captain Bishop his decoration:

"Captain Bishop flew first to an enemy aerodrome. Finding no enemy machine about, he flew to another aerodrome three miles distant and about twelve miles inside the German lines. Seven machines, some with their engines running, were on the ground. He attacked these from a height of fifty feet, killing one of the mechanics.

"One of the machines got off the ground, but Captain Bishop, at a height of sixty feet, fired fifteen rounds into it at close range, and it crashed to the ground. A second machine got off the ground, into which he fired thirty rounds, at 150 yards. It fell into a tree. Two more machines rose from the aerodrome, one of which he engaged at a height of 1,000 feet, sending it crashing to the ground. He then emptied a whole drum of cartridges into the fourth hostile machine and flew back to his station.

"Four hostile scouts were 1,000 feet above him for a mile during his return journey, but they would not attack. His machine was badly shot about by machine-gun fire from the ground."

FRENCH SUBMARINE CHIEF.

Admiral Salaun Made Director of Undersea Warfare.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Rear Admiral Salaun, commanding the naval division of the Expeditionary Corps of the Army of the East, has been made Director of submarine warfare.

Rear Admiral Marveilleux du Vignaux, who has held the post of Director of submarine warfare, will take Rear Admiral Salaun's place in the eastern theatre.

HARNACK CHARGES WILSON VACILLATES

President Has Switched from Democracy to Ultra-Imperialism, He Says.

CITES BOOKS AND SPEECHES

Angry at "Impudence" of American View That the German People Should Take Control.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 12.—Adolf von Harnack, famous as an agnostic and one of the men who signed the recent Delbrück manifesto, writes in the Weser Zeitung on President Wilson's alleged inconsistency. He says:

"From democratic republicanism to ultra-imperialism—Wilson has followed this path of evolution, and unfortunately many Americans with him have given up their once better selves and have abandoned former ideals. I have studied Wilson's numerous works and speeches in the last few weeks and am filled with astonishment at his evolution."

Referring to President Wilson's message of April 2, Harnack says:

"This discussion must have been achieved earlier. Only in one thing has his mind remained normal—in ignorance of Germany and its history. What he says of Germany in his numerous books—and it is not a little—is either second-hand knowledge or quite superficial."

Harnack asks whether President Wilson knows as little of other European powers as of Germany, and fears that is the case. Wilson, he says, writes on many subjects, political, literary, historical, and aesthetic, but without depth and real philosophy. Harnack proceeds to give a few examples of the President's evolution, arguing that he once fought plutocracy and the trusts in his books and speeches and quoting the phrase "man first and then possessions," but now says the writer, he has delivered himself over to the reign of the golden calf. Once, "according to the old tradition of the Democratic Party," he drew a distinct line between America and England, but "his present attitude toward England is well known."

To prove Wilson's instability Harnack proceeds to cite many alleged instances, such as his "nonadherence" to the Washington proclamation of neutrality toward Mexico.

"Wilson has now made so light of the art of truth telling," continues Harnack, "that it is difficult to decide where his hypocrisy begins. He once said that the war of 1870 was in the interest of German patriotism, but he now says Germany is running amuck."

Harnack quotes his own version of what Wilson once said about every country remaining in touch with its past and not making sudden and sharp reforms, "and now he is not ashamed to recommend a democratic-pacifistic-universal reform which belies our country, and has the impudence to want to rid us of our slavery and to bring us freedom."

Scoffing at President Wilson's ideas of freedom, Harnack thanks him for his "kindness," and adds: "We want the freedom of our past, for only so can we progress. To this belongs the inseparable unity of the Kaiser and his kingdom, from whom no power on earth can separate us."

PAN GERMANISM WINS PROGRESSIVE SUPPORT

Party Leader Follows Centrists in Swinging Toward the Michaelis Program.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12.—While the Reichstag majority is shifting, through the Centre Party's change of attitude, from the progressive side to the old "Blue and black bloc," as the former alliance of the Conservatives and the Centre was called, there are indications of a growing tendency, even within the progressive party, to follow the Michaelis example in interpreting the formula of no annexations or indemnities to suit Germany's policy.

Herr Gothein, one of the towers of the Progressive Party in the Reichstag, in an article in the Berliner Tageblatt, says that from the Progressive viewpoint Poland, Livonia, and Courland must be taken from Russia and made into independent States, and, in the west, Germany must so regulate Belgium's future status as to remove the danger of its again being used as a door of invasion by Great Britain. Herr Gothein thus adopts the phrases and formulas of the Pan Germans, who are franker than the Progressive leader and do not endeavor to speak simultaneously of the free right of peoples to determine their own destiny, but hold that the Belgian problem is to be solved only by depriving Belgium of the possibility of taking measures to prevent a renewal of the German invasion.

The Centre Party, having realized its program through the appointment of its leader, Dr. Peter Spahn, to the post of Minister of Justice in the Prussian Cabinet, is now making overtures to the conservatives to re-establish the relations which the action of Mathias Ersberger jeopardised when he demanded recently that the Reichstag force a statement from the Government concerning its peace aims.

The official party organ, Germania, after having declared in a previous article that the Centre and the Government were agreed that the change in the system should go no further, now tells the conservatives that the independence of the Emperor and the Government is in no wise affected under the new arrangement, but that this, on the contrary, erects a sharp wall of demarkation against that form of parliamentary régime under which the executive is dependent upon parliament.

The agreement that three subordinates, selected by Chancellor Michaelis from the parliamentary ranks, are to renounce their seats in the Reichstag means, according to Germania, that the relations between the various parties and their sympathizers in executive positions are deprived of all official character. "The parliamentarizing movement is undoubtedly weakened thereby," says the paper, referring to Dr. Spahn's renunciation of his seat.

Similar comment on the short-lived expectations of the development of parliamentary institutions under the Michaelis régime appear in other newspapers. The Vorwärts says the Michaelis system, instead of being a happy medium between the old idea of irresponsible bureaucratic Government and a new parliamentarism, combines the demerits of both and the advantages of neither, and is the most unhealthy and worst system conceivable.

On the subject of Serbia, the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, commenting on the recently published agreement regarding the rehabilitation of the Slav Kingdom under the Karageorgevitch dynasty, says: "The victors over Serbia are Austria-Hungary and Germany, and they alone will determine what is to become of Serbia."

GERMANS DEMAND CREDIT.

Offers to Pay Swiss Merchants in Marks 3 Months After War Ends.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Swiss firms doing a big export business with Germany have received notice from the trade department at Berlin, according to a Central News dispatch from Zurich, stating that they no longer will be permitted to send goods to Germany unless they agree to accept payment for them in marks three months after peace has been declared.

GERMANS CAST DOUBT ON GERARD REVELATION

Expect Berlin Official Statement on Kaiser's Telegram to President Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Lokal-Anzeiger publishes short extracts from ex-Ambassador Gerard's revelations, at the same time casting doubt upon the genuineness of the Kaiser's telegram to President Wilson. In a footnote the paper comments as follows:

"To this alleged Kaiser telegram Gerard adds a few remarks trying to prove that no greater calamity could have happened to the world, and the New World, too, than if England had then decided to stand aside. You cannot argue about such a foolish allegation. This very imperial document published by Gerard leaves no doubt who it was that anxiously desired war."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 12.—The Hamburgische Zeitung, publishing extracts from Gerard's new book, under the headline "Gerard Makes Disclosures," says the book was doubtless written with a view to creating war enthusiasm in America. Discussing the Kaiser's telegram, the paper says that, intentionally or not, Gerard's explanations are anything but clear, and continues:

"The Kaiser's telegram was dated supposedly Aug. 10, after the war was in full swing. The audience at which it was expressed must have taken place the same day. Wilson's message mentioned at the end of the telegram must have been his mediation message. It is however, most unlikely that Wilson sent a similar message after the outbreak of the war. And how it is possible that Gerard obeyed the 'man of high position in Germany' instead of the Kaiser?

"As far as the text of the telegram itself is concerned, it contains for the most part, with the exception of certain statements of which the veracity may be doubted, owing to bad translation, things which were already known, although they are expressed in a manner not to coincide with the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's statement of Aug. 21, 1914, regarding the exchange of telegrams between Prince Henry and King George. As an official Berlin communiqué is expected shortly regarding these statements, we will not discuss details."

The paper continues that Gerard's intention is certainly to cause trouble, counting on the bad memory of the public, as these things were for the most part given in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's statement, but that people in America, Entente and neutral countries have little knowledge of Germany's official statements.

STRIKE FAILS, SAYS DATO.

Spanish Railroad Employes Reported to be Resuming Work.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—It was announced at the Ministry of the Interior today that telegrams had been received from the Spanish provinces indicating that the railroad employes who went on strike Friday night were returning to work.

Premier Dato expressed the belief that the strike had failed. He said that the Government, limiting its action so as to insure freedom of operation of the Northern Railroad, had granted an additional twenty-four hours for the strikers to return to work unconditionally.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The railroad employes in the Province of Catalonia have sent to the Spanish Government a declaration of their intention to join the strike which, according to a dispatch from Madrid, is designed to paralyze railroad traffic throughout Spain.

WAR HONOR FOR MRS. TUCK.

Now a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor—Founded Reuil Hospital.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Edward Tuck, wife of Edward Tuck, a former New York banker and benefactor of Dartmouth College, was decorated with the Cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor today. The decoration was conferred in appreciation of Mrs. Tuck's munificence in founding a hospital at Reuil and many other benefactions. The presentation was made by M. Godart, Under Secretary of State for Health Service.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuck have lived in Paris for several years and have done much philanthropic work.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Every time you see a man smoking a Fatima, you know he is getting all the *comfort* that is possible in a cigarette.

The original Turkish blend

20 FOR 15¢

SAYS CROWN PRINCESS TRIED TO QUIT COUNTRY

Wife of Kaiser's Son, Estranged, Was Stopped on the Frontier of Switzerland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from St. Gingolph, on the Lake of Geneva, says:

"From a highly authoritative source I am able to inform you that a few days ago the German Crown Princess attempted to leave Germany for Switzerland, where her mother, the Grand Duchess Anastasie of Mecklenburg, is now residing.

"The Grand Duchess was waiting for her daughter with a motor car at one of the small frontier stations on the outskirts of Baise, but at the last moment the Crown Princess was prevented from crossing the border.

"It was common knowledge that the estrangement between the Crown Prince and his wife has recently become accentuated and that they no longer live together."

LIMITS NEWSPAPERS' SIZE.

Problem of Paris Publishers Solved by Acting Minister Viviani.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The question of the size and price of Paris newspapers, which are handicapped heavily by the cost of and the shortage in paper and other increased war expenses, was settled today by M. Viviani, acting as Minister of the Interior in the absence of M. Malvy. He issued a new set of regulations governing all periodicals.

The smallest size one-cent paper may continue to be sold for 1 cent if the issue contains two pages only on Monday and Thursday and four pages on other days. For the next larger size 2 cents may be charged, but the limit is four pages daily. The third size may charge 2 cents, but they are limited to two pages on Monday and four on other days. The largest size may charge 2 cents for two pages on Monday and Thursday and have four pages on the other days. Papers issued between 10 o'clock and noon may choose their own two-page days.

The few remaining expensive papers, as well as the weeklies and bi-weeklies, are limited severely. This is found necessary because many journals have been increasing their sales. Consequently the use of white paper, not to gain circulation for attracting advertising—war issues carry an almost irreducible minimum already—but to increase incomes from sales, will be brought back to normal.

Seek Missing Diamond Merchant.

The police of Newark, N. J., were asked yesterday to aid in a search for Solomon H. Delt, 51 years old, whose home is at 14 Summit Avenue, Bogota. Delt, who was a traveling diamond merchant, had an office at 68 Nassau Street, New York. About three weeks ago he was declared a bankrupt, according to the police, and on July 24 he disappeared. Delt is five feet five inches tall, weighs about 158 pounds, and is of ruddy complexion. He is married but has no children.

ITALIAN GUNS ARE BUSY.

Air Squadrons Continue Extensive Raids on Austrian Positions.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The Italian War Office, reporting military operations on the Austro-Italian front, today gave out the following statement:

The desultory artillery fire became more frequent on the Julian front. The stations of St. Lucia and Tolmino and the neighboring railway sheds, upon which our fire was concentrated, were severely damaged.

Yesterday morning our air squadrons, accompanied by escorting planes, returned to the Chiapovano Valley to renew their bombardment of the military works there. Having dropped more than four tons of torpedo incendiary shells and obtained direct hits on their objectives, all our battle-chasing machines returned safely.

An enemy machine, beaten in an air fight, was forced to land east of Dosso Faiti on Friday.

SHELL OUR AMBULANCES.

American Driver Says Germans Now Make Them Their Targets.

Among the first-cabin passengers who arrived yesterday on an American liner at an Atlantic port from England was Henry H. Houston, 2d, of Philadelphia, who has been abroad, serving seven months at the front in the Twelfth Section of the American Ambulance Corps.

"The new feature in the war since the United States has come in," Mr. Houston said, "is the attacks made continuously by the Germans on the American ambulances. I have seen from twelve to sixteen shots fired at our ambulances in the course of the last six weeks, but I did not see the enemy score one hit, although many of the shells burst too near to be pleasant."

BURGLAR SAT IN DUMA.

Spy and Organizer of Crime Served Police and Revolutionaries.

PETROGRAD, July 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Revelations of the Commission of Inquiry Into Abuses of the Former Government show that for two years there sat in the Duma, as a respected, influential member, a burglar, police spy, informer, and organizer of crime. This member was the prominent Socialist Roman Malinowsky, friend and protégé of the "bolshevik" Lenine, whose attempts to overthrow the Provisional Government are making such a stir.

Malinowsky's career, according to the commission, began with pocketpicking and burglary, for which in Moscow he was many times convicted. Fifteen years ago Malinowsky decided to enter politics, and became associated with the semi-revolutionary Socialist Party, to which his criminal record was unknown. He showed such revolutionary fervor that he rapidly advanced, and became a friend of the Socialist Nikolai Lenine, who was then living in exile abroad.

In 1910, the commission discovered, Malinowsky began to co-operate with the "Okhrana," or Police Security Department, using his position with the revolutionaries in order to obtain facts. His plan was to spy and egg on his comrades into demonstrations and political crimes, and then betray them. He was taken on at first at $25 a month, but soon so distinguished himself as spy and informer that he was promoted and was sent abroad by the police to watch and incite emigrant revolutionaries. He still kept Lenine's confidence, and this enabled him to carry out his police work efficiently.

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Your Will

The importance of naming a business-like Executor

THE settlement of an estate calls for intricate, step-by-step business procedure.

The bare outline is as follows:

1. Offering will for probate in Surrogate's Court;
2. Securing "Letters Testamentary" which give the Executor his legal authority;
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5. Inheritance Tax Proceeding as required by State Comptroller;
6. Filing notice with Collector of Internal Revenue as required by the Federal Estate Tax Law;
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IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

APPROVES TAKING SHIPS.

Norway Sees Advantages for Herself in America's Program.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 12.—The decision of the United States Government to take over ships under construction in American yards elicits favorable comment in the Norwegian press.

The newspapers agree that it is to Norway's interest if the tonnage is used under the American flag, because the taxation then is more favorable than under the Norwegian flag. For this reason several Norwegian ships already have been transferred to American registry.

Norwegian concerns also are establishing branches in the United States and incorporating them there with Americans as Directors, and it is hoped that some of these firms will get the management of newly built Norwegian ships.

FAVORS NEUTRAL CONCLAVE

Scandinavian Press Advocates Conference to be Held at Stockholm.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12.—Leading Scandinavian newspapers welcome the suggestion that a conference of neutral countries be held at Stockholm to consider the difficulties arising from the entry of the United States into the war and to discuss the attitude of neutrals regarding peace problems.

The Social Democrat asserts that the conference would not be hostile to the United States, and reminds the warring Governments that America recently was the leader of the neutral nations.

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FRENCH SOCIALISTS FOR 'REPARATIONS'

Will Ask Conference in London in September. Mr. Gompers expresses regret that he himself will be unable to attend the meeting in the British capital, but says he cannot leave Washington.

PREDICTS OTHER LABOR MINISTERS WILL GO

London Paper Sees Possible General Election After Henderson Row—Other Papers Disagree.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 13.—The Daily News lobby correspondent says this morning:

"The Labor Party Executive Committee meets today to make arrangements for the great labor conference of tomorrow week. In a nutshell the position is that, if the conference upholds Henderson, confirming the decision as to the Stockholm conference which has already been taken by vote, the other Labor Ministers will have to withdraw from the Government.

"The Government could not carry on in the present state of feeling in the country without labor and friends of the Prime Minister are already stating that in such circumstances he would at once auvise the King to dissolve Parliament and would go to the country despite the chaotic state of the register and the unrepresentative character of such an election."

The Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent affirms that the contents of the Premier's letter to Henderson was approved by all the members of the Government, including Henderson's labor colleagues.

The Times' parliamentary correspondent, discussing how Henderson's resignation will affect the relations of labor with the Government, says:

"Henderson has completely lost the confidence of all his former labor colleagues in the Government, and there is every reason to believe that none of them contemplates following him into retirement. Therefore Barnes could accept the invitation to succeed him as a member of the War Cabinet with a good heart.

"As regards the suggestion that it might be found necessary to secure the improvement of the Labor Party executive or of a full conference for a change of this kind, the correspondent says that the Labor Ministers apparently do not share this view, holding that their mandate from the party is all sufficient."

The correspondent adds:

"Nobody would seek to disguise the existence of a very serious crisis in the Labor Party in the country. The party conference decided on Friday by an overwhelming majority to accept Henderson's recommendation that British delegates should be sent to a consultative conference at Stockholm. Is it likely to stand by Henderson now that he has fallen from his high estate on a question of good faith?

"Fortunately that conference, by decreeing an adjournment until tomorrow week, has afforded itself an opportunity of finding a way out of the difficulty into which Henderson has brought it. Nobody knows what will happen in the trade union branches during the coming week. There must in any case be a great many meetings of organized labor all over the country in the next few days to give instructions to the conference delegates for the resumed meeting."

The Chronicle says editorially:

"There is one point in the Premier's letter to Henderson at which he betrays, perhaps, some misappreciation of labor psychology, and is worth observing because it stands for a good deal. It is where he notes that Henderson did not state the views of his Cabinet colleagues at the labor conference, and suggests more delegates may have voted for him because they thought his colleagues agreed with him than would have had they known there was a difference.

"Most people who were at the conference will agree, we think, that the history of how the vote came about was just the opposite. It was generally believed among delegates that the War Cabinet was averse to granting passports, and the belief increased voting in favor of Henderson's policy. It did so because as soon as the delegates scented a difference between the Labor Minister and his colleagues they were more anxious to back him than they might have been if they had supposed him to have secured his colleagues' tepid consent. Bonar Law's expression of opinion against Stockholm helped the effect.

"Now what this means is that labor does not very easily or comfortably fall into line with a Cabinet in which Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, and Sir Edward Carson are outstanding figures. Its instincts are more at home in opposing than in supporting such a body. The great advantage of having Henderson in the War Cabinet was that he could and did overcome these instincts and made labor support a reality."

SHARPLY ACCUSES HENDERSON

London Observer Hopes Wilson Will Spike Guns of Pacifists.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Sunday Observer says that the action at the labor conference on Friday of Arthur Henderson confronts the Government with a crisis on the solution of which will depend the winning or the losing of the war. "Mr. Henderson," the newspaper says, "has raised the flag of moral surrender."

The Observer then proceeds to analyze the situatiton in Russia, and says:

"The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has not a shadow of right to speak for Russia. Neither Mr. Henderson nor the Independent Labor Party has the right to speak for Great Britain. If the attempt to arrogate such right goes further, there must be instant repudiation.

"The only means of correcting the mischief is for the Government's allies to take instant action in unison. They ought to assert that in free countries in time of war responsibility and authority belong solely to the Government representing the whole nation in accordance with a true parliamentary system, which Germany does not possess.

"We hope President Wilson, without waiting for any other lead, will take up this principle. He could give it an incomparably clear and grave expression in such another State document as he recently addressed to Russia.

"We hope Premier Lloyd George will take the initiative in inducing all in the league of liberty, including the United States and Premier Kerensky's Government, to declare that there can be no negotiation whatever until the absolute and unconditional withdrawal from the territories invaded by the enemy is assured, and that there can be no peace until reparation, restitution, and guarantees are actually obtained and accomplished.

"If that declaration cannot be assured, Mr. Lloyd George ought to take the issue to the people at a general election as soon as possible. We must know who represent opinion and power, and we must face our soldiers' and workmen's movement before irreparable mischief on the Russian model has been done.

"The only alternative would be for the Government to have a direct meeting with the chief representatives of labor and to give its reasons, as the Government, why Friday's decision (to send delegates to Stockholm,) should be reversed. That would be the best solution.

"The Stockholm conference must not take place with British participation apart from America and the Allies."

WARNS WORKMEN'S COUNCIL.

Russian Delegate to Italy Says Its Prestige Has Been Compromised.

ROME, Aug. 12.—M. Rosanoff, the delegate to Italy of the Russian Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, in a report addressed to the Council, says that there exists in Germany a revolutionary movement, the success of which, however, is hardly probable. Russian military weakness, he adds, is serving German Imperialism. The Russian offensive compelled the German Reichstag to vote a peace resolution, but the Russian check on the southwestern front has re-established the morale of the Berlin military authorities. Nevertheless, he contends, the situation in the Central Powers remains precarious. M. Rosanoff's report concludes:

"The success of the Stockholm conference depends upon the attitude of our French and English comrades. It depends also upon ourselves, for developments like those of July 16 to 18, (the period of anti-Government demonstrations in Petrograd,) compromised the prestige of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates not only abroad, but also in Russia. That is the reason why we must seek with all the means at our command to overcome economic disorganization and to re-establish our military power."

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Working in close co-operation with United States Army Officers, to whom I publicly acknowledge my indebtedness, I have designed Uniforms with extra fitments and improvements, (Special Despatch Pockets and the like,) not to be found in crude "ready-made" outfits cut in large quantities by machinery. Civilian Clothes—$20 to $45.

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JEWISH CHAPLAINS FOR SERVICE ABROAD

Bill Introduced in Congress Gives President Power to Make Appointments.

NOT NEEDED IN PEACE TIMES

Increase in Number of Jewish Soldiers Makes Their Spiritual Care Imperative.

The United States Government will in all probability appoint Jewish Chaplains for service with the troops abroad. Heretofore neither the army nor navy of this country has been provided with official representatives of the Jewish religion, but inasmuch as thousands of Jews will be drafted into the National Army, both of the orthodox and the reformed faiths, the need for Jewish Chaplains to tend to their spiritual wants becomes clearly apparent. To meet this situation Representative Isaac Siegel of New York has introduced a bill into Congress which provides:

"The President may appoint not exceeding twenty Chaplains at large for the United States Army representing religious sects not recognized in the apportionment of Chaplains now recognized by law."

General McIntyre, Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, in a recent statement on the matter to the American Jewish Chronicle, held forth much hope for the appointment and provision of Jewish chaplains by the War Department, and explained why, up to the present time, the Government has failed to make such an apportionment. Under the existing laws, covering the apportionment of chaplains, a separate chaplain is furnished to each army post, each clergyman receiving his own particular parish, so to speak.

During peace times, however, the number of Jewish soldiers located at the army posts was far too small to justify the appointment of chaplains.

"Recruiting statistics since war was declared," said General McIntyre, "have made it plain that there will be a very large number of Jewish soldiers in the army. It has come to our attention that the number of Jewish young men training at the various officers' reserve camps for commissions is quite large. The draft will also bring a large number of men of the Jewish faith into the military service.

"It has, therefore, been called to our notice and officials of the War Department have discussed the advisability of providing the army with Jewish clergy. So far the War Department, not as yet being in possession of complete statistics regarding the number of Jewish soldiers to join the new army, cannot choose any Jewish chaplains under the existing single army post plan.

"Even though, as I have said, we expect a very large number of Jewish soldiers there is every likelihood they yet will remain scattered all over the country, with none sufficiently concentrated at each place to justify individual chaplains.

"But in order to satisfactorily solve this matter, a plan has suggested itself to us which it appears will meet with the satisfaction of those who are interested in the religious welfare of the army's Jewish soldiers. It is to appoint a number of Jewish chaplains at large who will not all remain stationed at single army posts, but who will travel from one post to another. In this way they will be able to organize some satisfactory system of religious worship. At the same time, if any single army post includes a sufficiently large number of Jewish soldiers, a chaplain at large will be assigned for permanent stay.

"At any rate the Jewish people of this country may rest assured that the military authorities will not overlook the spiritual needs of the Jewish soldiers, and when the situation presents itself, we will do whatever is necessary."

While Congressman Siegel's bill does not specifically provide for Jewish Chaplains, there is no doubt that if the bill is enacted, at least a major number of the twenty provided for in the bill will be representatives of the Jewish faith.

Jewish circles have expressed the deepest gratification over this contemplated step of the Government. They believe the apportionment of the Jewish Chaplains will do a great deal to raise the self-respect of Jewish men in the army, and will also go a long way toward counteracting anti-Semitism. There will always be a man in authority in the person of the Chaplain, to report discrimination and misconduct toward Jews because of their race.

The appointment of Jewish Chaplains by the Government will not interfere in any way with the work of the Council for Jewish Welfare Work in the Army and Navy, nor is there any reason why the undertaking of the various Jewish organizations that have combined to pursue this work should be abandoned after Congressman Siegel's bill is passed. There will still be a large field for the services of rabbis among the soldiers, and both sets of Chaplains can work hand in hand. No matter how many Chaplains are appointed by the Government, it is not likely that the number will be so large but that there will still be a great deal of religious welfare work to be done by volunteer rabbis.

BRUERE ON MEXICO'S ILLS.

Thinks Rehabilitation of Nation Depends on Its Able Men.

Mexico's return to normal conditions will depend in a great degree on the willingness and ability of her able men to adjust themselves to the new order of things, according to former City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who has just returned from a ten weeks' stay in that country. He was adviser to the Government in the reorganization of the financial administration of the country.

"Notwithstanding the frequent changes in heads and staffs which the finance department has undergone, like all other branches of the Mexican Government, during the revolution, there is a surprisingly good organization in charge of the Treasury business," said Mr. Bruere yesterday. "Many of the excellent financial institutions and practices developed during the long years of peace before the overthrow of General Diaz remain undestroyed. But in many respects there is need of radical improvement.

"I have recommended the establishment of the office of Controller in the Department of Finance, to have complete charge of all auditing and accounting work, the settlement of claims, and the preparation of the estimate for the annual budget for the entire Government.

"Wherever Mr. Carranza's influence prevails there is peace now, but Mexico is a vast and sparsely settled country. The part of the military which is under Mr. Carranza's control guards the railroads and lines of communication, and with occasional lapses is now generally successful in preventing serious interruptions in traffic. But all this costs money, with an expensive array of military officials who prefer the military life and the Government payroll to a drab civilian existence. For 1917-18 the military expenditure alone is estimated at 127,000,000 pesos, while in 1912-13 under Madero the total expenditure of the Government was only 110,000,000 pesos. Nobody knows where this money is coming from.

"Mexico needs help, but her salvation will come from within. The country has not reverted to barbarism. Organization, peace, and energy would transform Mexico in a year."

Mr. Bruere will return to Mexico in the Fall to continue his work. Meanwhile he has arranged for studies of the currency and taxation problems by Professor E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton, and Professor H. A. E. Chandler of Columbia, respectively.

ITALIANS ARE REASSURED.

London Conference Gives Hope of Gaining Eastern Adriatic Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 12.—Public opinion here is reassured by the action of the London Conference in regard to the claims of the Jugoslavs to the eastern shores of the Adriatic, possession of which is regarded as all-important for the safety of Italy and the carrying out of her national policy. While hoping that all misunderstandings as to the future of the subject Slavic communities may be amicably settled, Italians are anxious that the peoples of the allied countries, especially America, shall realize Italy's attitude toward the problems of the eastern Adriatic and the Balkans.

They express fear that the generous desire on the part of the Allies to protect and encourage small backward nations may lead them to play into the hands of the Central Empires by setting up in the Balkans an alliance comprising nationalities of diverse races, religious instincts and degrees of civilization—an alliance which, now that the Russian revolution has brought about the withdrawal of the protection of the great Slav nation, might easily fall a prey to Austrian domination, thus constituting a serious peril to Italy.

GASPARRI STILL SECRETARY.

Enjoys Pope's Full Confidence, It Is Said at the Vatican.

ROME, Aug. 12.—Reports from foreign countries that Mgr. Frederico Tedeschini had succeeded Cardinal Gasparri as the Papal Secretary of State were denied today at the Vatican.

It was stated at the Vatican that Cardinal Gasparri enjoyed the full confidence of Pope Benedict and that no change in the office of Secretary of State had taken place.

The official French Bureau of Information in New York made public Friday a cable message received from Paris indicating that Mgr. Tedeschini, Under Secretary of State at the Vatican, had succeeded Cardinal Gasparri as Secretary. The Rome correspondent of the A B C, a Madrid newspaper, according to the message to the French bureau, quoted Mgr. Tedeschini, whom he described as the "new Secretary of State of the Vatican" as declaring for "a peace of justice," including the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to France and Italia Irredenta to Italy, and also a free Poland.

JUVENILE ARRESTS GROW.

Marked Increase in Chicago Suggested as Result of War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Juvenile delinquency in Chicago has increased 50 per cent. since the United States entered the war, according to a report made today by Albert E. Webster, Assistant Superintendent of the Juvenile Protective Association.

"In July of this year the association received 500 complaints, which was an increase of 50 per cent. over the number received during July, 1916," reads the report. "A number of these complaints involved young girls who had been reported because of their conduct in military camps. A much larger number of complaints was received, however, regarding crimes of violence by boys."

The report says the increase of crime among juveniles here compares with the increase among the children in England since the declaration of war by that nation.

3 DEAD, 12 INJURED DAY'S AUTO TOLL

Fine Motoring Weather Brings Out Thousands of Machines, Many Meeting Accidents.

MOTOR CYCLE IN CRASH

One Man Held on Manslaughter Charge After Boy Is Killed in Street—Many Minor Collisions.

Three persons were killed and twelve were injured, three of whom will die, in automobile accidents in New York and vicinity yesterday. Several other persons whose names were not taken by the police were injured in minor accidents and collisions on roads crowded with automobiles brought out by a day of ideal motoring weather.

James Bennett of Red Bank, N. J., was fatally injured near Long Branch, N. J., when his automobile turned over. He died in the Monmouth Memorial Hospital in Monmouth, N. J., where three of his companions were also treated for slight injuries. Bennett tried to stop his machine too quickly, and one of the wheels caught in an obstruction and threw the car over.

James Hewes of Paulsboro, N. J., was also killed near Egg Harbor, N. Y., when his machine ran into a telephone pole. Joseph Goodrenson and his wife, and Joseph Reilly, a chauffeur, were also injured, but not seriously.

William J. Wright of Wayside, N. J., was injured in a collision near Asbury Park, N. J., and an unidentified companion is also in a serious condition and may not recover. Wright and his companion were on a motor cycle when they ran into an automobile owned by S. F. Dixon of Bradley Beach.

Andrew Manazina, a boy of Fairview, N. J., was killed near his home by an automobile operated by Samuel Greer of 346 East 144th Street, the Bronx, who was held in $1,500 bail on a charge of manslaughter. He tried to cross the street in front of the machine, and the driver said he was unable to swerve his car in time.

Eugene Kaiynor of 2,069 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, was injured at White Plains Avenue and 214th Street, when his machine ran into a pillar of the elevated railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heppard of Akron, Ohio, and John Kelly of 2,089 Crotona Avenue also received slight injuries.

Newport Epidemic Near End.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The Board of Health officials say that the diphtheria epidemic is at an end, although a few more cases may develop. Over the week-end there were only four new cases. No new cases were reported from the country towns, and none has developed in any of the Government reservations.

CHURCHES AID CAMP WORK.

Protestants and Catholics to Have Organizations at Yaphank.

Many New York Protestant Churches at special meetings yesterday named committees to work with the Long Island Association of the Y. M. C. A. to aid in providing for the social and religious welfare of the soldiers who will gather at Yaphank, L. I., and for the 10,000 workmen who are to be placed on work in cantonments in a week.

The local Knights of Columbus and the Chaplains' Aid Association have made plans for doing a similar service for men of the Catholic faith. The Thompson-Starrett Company, it was announced, had erected a large tent as the temporary headquarters for work of this description. Five buildings are to be erected for Catholics and five for Protestants at Yaphank.

The War Council of the Y. M. C. A. is studying the work done by other communities where soldiers have been concentrated in providing entertainments, tennis courts, golf links, and halls for social purposes, and will announce its completed plans within a few weeks.

Following an announcement earlier in the week, about a score of Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches named Food Saving Committees in response to the appeal of Food Commissioner Hoover.

HOLDUP IN GAMBLING HOUSE

Six Masked Men Rob Crowd in North Providence, R. I.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12.—Six masked men forced their way into a gambling club in North Providence early today, forced employes and players to hold up their hands, and robbed the crowd. They got more than $12,000 from the proprietor, and other money and diamonds valued at $3,200. A faro dealer handed over $1,700 from the faro bank, $150 of his own, and his $250 diamond.

Sixty men were lined up and their watches, rings, stickpins, and money were taken by three collectors, while three others, pistols in either hand, kept them covered. When the last cent had been taken the bandits left the place, jumped into an automobile, and disappeared.

Tonight no complaint had been made to the police. It is believed here that the robbery was done by New York gunmen, as it is similar to holdups executed in that city last Winter.

Girl Made Lonely by War a Suicide.

Because she could not go to Austria to visit her mother, Marion Goldstein, 18 years old, of 2,077 Matthews Avenue, the Bronx, committed suicide with gas last night. She had become lonesome since her mother left for a visit with relatives four years ago, and had urged her father and two brothers to allow her to go back to Austria, whence the family had come about ten years ago. The mother in Austria also wished to return, but the father feared the dangers of the sea in war time, and urged that she remain there until peace. Few letters had been received from the mother recently, and Marion feared she was ill.

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KILLS MAN IN A FEUD.

Police See Apparent Self-Defense in Jersey City Case.

In settling a feud, begun by the murder of his brother by Michael Martarino or Angelo, who is now serving an indeterminate sentence in the New Jersey prison at Trenton, Louis Legrini of 5 Wallis Avenue, Jersey City, last night killed Bernardo Martarino. Legrini escaped from the police, and they are now trying to find out why Martarino had come to the home of Legrini armed with a pistol and a knife. After a preliminary investigation the police told Legrini's friends to tell him to surrender to the police at once, because it appeared that Legrini had killed Martarino in self-defense.

Martarino had a poolroom at Bayonne, and in his pockets the police found papers showing that he had been convicted of conducting a gambling house and was on probation. The papers showed he had paid $104 of a $500 fine. Bombs had been placed in his place recently, and it was alleged that he had information regarding several Italian murders and "blackhand" plots. Martarino's brother had killed Legrini's brother in the poolroom.

Caterpillars Infest Bayonne.

Caterpillars have infested Bayonne and hundreds of shade trees all over the town are being destroyed. Today a campaign to rid the city of the blight will be started under the direction of City Forester F. R. Waldenberger, and the public has been asked to join in the fight.

Beginning This Morning at 8:45 Sharp

The Half-Yearly Sale of

Saks-Made Suits for Men

Former Prices: $23, $20 and $17.50

Reduced to $14

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¶ The real significance of the saving in this sale consists in the fact that these suits are Saks Suits, and that they are just as notable for individuality and style today as they were a few days ago at their former prices. That fact and that fact alone makes these reductions worth-while.

We shall also offer about 200
Men's & Young Men's Light & Heavy Weight
Norfolk Coats and Trousers at $14
Regularly sold from $17.50 to $30

Including all small lots in our stock. Quantity is limited, so quick action on your part is necessary, if you want to take advantage of this remarkable offering. (*A small charge for alterations.*)

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

200 More of These Palm Beach Suits
So Comfortable for Hot Summer Days, Exceptional Opportunity at
$8.75
Fourth Floor.

Today and Tuesday
Extraordinary Values in
Men's Furnishings

Silk Mixture Shirts — Canton Silk and Cotton, with satin stripes in neat patterns..... $2.85

Shirts — *Neckband or collar attached.* Madras, Percale or mercerized materials, in a splendid variety of patterns; white Oxford Shirts with attached collars..... $1.00

Four-in-Hands — Fancy Foulards, Silk Crepes, Washable Crepes and heavy Silks.. *$2.25 per half dozen* 40c

Worsted Bathing Suits — One-piece coat style or two-piece suits, medium weight..... $3.65

Ground Floor.

Today and Tuesday
Remarkable Sales
Men's Low Shoes
600 Pairs Regular Lines Taken From Stock and Reduced to
$3.25
Formerly $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00.
Not all sizes in each style, but an excellent assortment from which to select.
1,200 Pairs Men's Low Shoes
Formerly $8.00, $9.00 and $10.00.
Tan or Black Calfskin..... / Tan or Black Cordovan..... / Tan or Black Kidskin..... **$6.50** to close
Ground Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

A Limited Number of Young Men's Suits

(sizes incomplete) comprising the remainder of the stock of light-weight fancy mixtures, are now on sale at the clearance prices of

$16.50, $19.50 & $23.50

Autumn styles in Young Men's Suits, presenting the latest fashion features in modes and materials, are now ready for selection.

(Young Men's Clothing, Sixth Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

A Plant that Grows with the Times
About five years ago we conceived a tremendous idea—the idea of giving to America a soft drink such as it had never before tasted. A new kind of soft drink in flavor and in its cereal ingredients—a soft drink that should be nutritious as well as delicious—pure and wholesome.
The idea took root—it was cultivated, experimented with, tended with all the care and skill that science could apply. For four years this work went on and then finally about a year ago there sprang into being, Bevo—the drink triumphant.
Less than two months after its introduction Bevo had leaped into such popularity that even our already large facilities could not supply the demand.
The result is that soon will be completed (built by public demand) the largest plant of its kind in the world—daily bottling capacity, 2,000,000 bottles.
You will find Bevo at all places where refreshing beverages are sold. Bevo is sold in bottles only—and is bottled exclusively by
ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS
Anheuser-Busch Agency, New York City
A. Busch Bottling Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anheuser-Busch Newark Agency, Newark, N. J.
GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS Families supplied by dealers
Bevo
A BEVERAGE
Bevo - the all-year-'round soft drink

ARMY DOCTORS SEE DR. CARREL AT WORK

Heads of Government Medical Departments Visit Rockefeller War Hospital.

WOUND IRRIGATION SHOWN

Institute's New Surgical Practices to Become Part of America's Military Equipment.

The heads of the medical departments of the United States Government were the pupils yesterday of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, where they saw demonstrations of the medical and surgical practices which the institute has developed and which will become a part of the equipment of the United States medical forces. Dr. Alexis Carrel explained the technique and application of the Carrel-Dakin method of irrigating wounds and the method of using the institute's new serum for gangrene, which was, in former years, the most dreaded of the afflictions of wounded soldiers.

Besides Surgeon General Gorgas and Dr. Franklin H. Martin, head of the Medical Bureau of the Council of National Defense, and their staffs, and a large number of army and reserve medical officers, there were present Colonel Goodwin, medical members of the British War Mission, and representatives of the French Medical Service. In addition to witnessing the demonstrations and hearing the lectures by the institute's experts, they inspected the new Rockefeller War Demonstration Hospital at Avenue A and Sixty-fifth Street, where wounds are now being treated by the Carrel-Dakin method. The official opening of the war hospital was announced yesterday simultaneously with the visit of the medical officers. Surgeon General Gorgas has designated a large number of army surgeons to take a course under Dr. Carrel at this hospital.

Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of Laboratories of the Institute, told what the institution hoped to contribute to the American service, and Dr. Carrel, Dr. Dakin, and other experts made talks and gave the demonstrations. One subject which received attention in connection with the treatments of "gassed" soldiers was artificial respiration, the methods of which were demonstrated by the use of animals.

The National Medical Council has been holding meetings every Sunday for two months, but yesterday's was the first held outside of Washington. These meetings are attended by surgeons and physicians considered the leaders in their specialties for the purpose of supplying to Dr. Martin data to be used in formulating the recommendations he makes to the Council of National Defense on medical matters. The trip to New York was made expressly to review the work of the Rockefeller Institute.

While practically all physicians and surgeons know in a general way what the Carrel-Dakin method for irrigating wounds is, it is the method of administering the Dakin solution that must be understood. And Dr. Carrel's message yesterday dealt with methods of teaching this to medical officers.

The serum for gangrene announced some time ago by the institute is now reaching the stage where it is considered safe to use it on humans. The experiments which led up to the announcement of the serum were made on animals. A large number of horses have been inoculated with the bacillus of gangrene and are now producing the serum, which will be furnished to the medical forces of all the Allies. The Rockefeller experts yesterday demonstrated the method of administering this serum.

One of the big things the American Medical men hope to contribute to the medical service of the Allies is the standardization of treatment. Many of the surgeons, of course, go into the army from civil life, and it is well known that surgeons ranked as equally good use different methods of treatment, so that it would be possible for a soldier in one hospital to receive treatment that would not exactly check up in continuity with the treatment another surgeon might give him in another hospital. It is the idea of the American medical men to have a standard treatment for as many kinds of cases as possible and to have each physician and surgeon in France supplied with a book outlining what is taken as the accepted method.

Much will be accomplished toward this standardization by the experience the reserve medical officers will get in the cantonments of the National Army in treating the probably few and minor cases of illness that will occur.

The Rockefeller Institute made the official visit of Dr. Martin and Surgeon General Gorgas yesterday the occasion for the formal announcement of the opening of the institute's war demonstration hospital. A number of patients with infected wounds are being treated there, and these were viewed by the visiting surgeons. General Gorgas showed especial interest in this phase of his visit. The patients, although not wounded in battle, were treated after the same manner as wounded soldiers. Above their beds hung the tanks containing the Dakin solution from which, from time to time, through tiny rubber tubes the solution was run to all parts of the wound.

In the late afternoon a number of the visiting surgeons went to the Columbia War Hospital and inspected the provisions made there for treating wounded soldiers and sailors. The Columbia Hospital differs from the Rockefeller Hospital in that the former is primarily for the treatment of wounded, while the latter is for demonstration work for physicians. The Carrel-Dakin method will be used at the Columbia Hospital, it is said.

Suspended for Anti-German Article.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.—The Eindhoven Dagblad has been suspended for a week by the General commanding the Dutch province of North Brabant for publishing on July 30 an anti-German article about the sinking of Dutch fishing vessels. The General in a letter says: "In view of the strict neutrality of Holland I consider it unpermissible to apply to one of the belligerents such an epithet as was used."

TO DINE ALLIES' ENVOYS.

After-War Problems to be Discussed by Southern Congress.

International reconstruction will be the theme, and the Ambassadors and Ministers of the countries now allied with the United States will be the guests, at the dinner which will be held at the Hotel Astor on Oct. 16 during the annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress. This celebration will mark the eightieth anniversary of the organization.

President Wilson and ex-President Taft are to be invited to attend the dinner. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the New York Committee, will act as toastmaster; Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, President of the Congress, will deliver the introductory address; Jean Jules Jusserand, the Ambassador of the French Republic, will respond for the representatives of the Allies, and President Wilson and Mr. Taft are to be asked to speak for the United States.

The invitations were extended personally in Washington by Senator Fletcher, Mr. Straus, Clarence J. Owens, managing director of the Congress, and William H. Saunders, resident director in Washington. Twenty thousand delegates and visitors are expected at the convention.

76° in August

NO matter what the thermometer is doing on the street, the maximum temperature in our vaults is 76°. In coldest winter, it never falls below 72°. A four degree fluctuation, Fahrenheit, means no fluctuation in the degree of comfort for you—and safety.

Write for the booklet "Ventilating for Safety"

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

THRIFT

Is a much needed lesson the war is teaching. It means investing instead of wasting. Begin with a Guaranteed Mortgage Certificate, doubly secured, yielding 5%.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Offer Unusual Values in
Men's Fine Shirts at $1.20

¶ Smart Summer Shirts in a wonderful assortment of new weaves and exclusive patterns. The colorings are rich and deep, and are guaranteed absolutely FAST.

¶ Come in and look them over. There are no better values to be found anywhere in town today.

A Few of the Weaves:

Crepe O Tex	Manila Cloth
Madrale	Fine Madras
Oxfords	Lusterette

Also Speical for Today
Men's Town and Country Sport Shirts at $1.20

¶ A rare collection of sport shirts, with convertible collars and half sleeves. Beautifully made of White Cheviot, Soisette, and the much desired basket weave. Sizes 14 to 17½.

¶ **Also at $1.20—Tennis Shirts,** made of Striped Woven Madras, White Cheviot, Tan Duck Drill, Khaki Colored Lusterette, Blazer Striped Material and Tan Cheviot. High or medium collars; plain or buttoned points; French or single cuffs and pockets. Coat style. Neckband sizes 14 to 18. Exceptional values.

Men's Emb. Crepe Neckwear at 75c

¶ The balance of an imported collection of scarfs. Made of Peau de Crepe in plain colors; Grenadines, Foulards and a host of other novelty weaves.

Men's Neckwear, 35c, or Three for $1

¶ Our regular 50c and 65c Scarfs. Splendid variety of weaves and colors to select from.

Exquisite Washable Four-in-Hands Very Specialat29c

In Our Jewelry Dept. Today
French Filled Pearl Necklaces at 95c
Regular Price $1.50. In creme or rose color. Small, medium or large size pearls.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Men's Japanese Crepe Bath Robe Sets, $2.95
Including bag and slippers to match. Made of hand-loomed Cotton Crepe in a variety of colors and patterns. All sizes.

Beginning This Monday Morning
A Sale of Women's Mid-Summer Blouses
At Phenomenal Price Concessions

One of our very best manufacturers having started in to make up Fall merchandise, had left on his shelves a considerable quantity of fine materials and choice laces that he usually employed in the making of his higher cost Summer Waists. We arranged with him to have all this material worked up into smart and up-to-date blouses at prices that ordinarily could not begin to purchase waists of such high quality. We are glad to pass on to our customers the good purchase we made.

In justice to yourself, you cannot afford to overlook this rare offering of fine blouses, as you may hardly hope again to have the opportunity of availing yourself of such extraordinary values.

At $1.00
Very attractive Blouses, made of plain white Voile, Crossbar Batiste or Satin Striped Voile, in tailored sport models, with one button. Also lace trimmed models with embroidered panels and inserts of fine Venise lace. Collar and cuffs are lace-trimmed. *These ought to sell in half dozen lots.*

At $2.00
Dainty Blouses, fashioned of fine white Voile, in plain tucked and hemstitched models, with embroidered dots. Also—Lace trimmed and all-over embroidered effects with insertions of fine Val. Lace; others have dainty frills edged with narrow Val. Lace. *Simply splendid value.*

At $2.98
Fine White Voile and Organdie Blouses in simple tucked effects with deep collars; or more elaborate models, trimmed with panels of sheer embroidery and insertions of fine Val. or Venise Laces and clustered tucks. Collar and cuffs lace-trimmed. *Exceptional value.*

At $3.95
Smart Blouses of French Voile or Sheer Organdie, with hand-embroidered fronts, combined with fine Val., Venise and Filet Laces; also—models with panels of embroidered organdie with clustered tucks front and back. Finished with hemstitching. *Wonderful value.*

Today, on the Fourth Floor
The Final Clearance Sale of Women's Coats, Wraps & Capes
at sweeping reductions from former selling prices

Into this important reduction sale goes every coat, wrap and cape in our regular stock without reservation. Models for every occasion are included, in a splendid variety of fabrics and colorings. Every garment is simply a wonderful bargain and cannot be duplicated anywhere in New York for anything near the prices quoted. Trimmed with self, satin or marabou. All sizes, but not in every style. The materials include:

Bolivia Cloth	Serge	Taffeta
Wool Velour	Burella Cloth	Satin
Wool Jersey	Shepherd Checks	Silk Faille
Gabardine	Velour Checks	Silk Jersey

Coats	were $15.00 & $16.50	reduced to	$7.50
Coats	were $16.00 to $22.50	reduced to	$10.00
Coats	were $25.00 to $29.50	reduced to	$12.50
Coats	were $29.50 to $35.00	reduced to	$15.00
Coats	were $35.00 to $39.50	reduced to	$19.50
Coats	were $39.50 to $49.50	reduced to	$25.00
Coats	were $55.00 to $95.00	reduced to	$35.00

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Also—An Important Sale of
Women's Washable Summer Skirts at $2.95

Up-to-the-minute models in button-front and side effects, fashioned of Pique, Ramie Linen, Bedford Cord, Gabardine, and Cotton Corduroy. Waistbands to 36

Of Unusual Importance Today
Sale of Women's Hand-Bags at $3.95

Beautiful bags, made of Moire or Silk Faille in Black or Navy. Full pouch model with big tassel at bottom—the most popular bag in our stock today. Square or round box shaped beaded frames, with full sized mirror in cover.

Every bag is perfect, and the model *illustrated* is a typical example of the remarkable values included.

We have decided to close out today
200 Pairs Women's Pumps and Oxfords
Formerly, $6 $7 & $8
Reduced to $1.95
Included are 200 pairs of Pumps and Oxfords, made of Patent and Gun Metal Calf, with Grey or Faun Colored Buckskin quarters. Incomplete size range. If you are interested, please make an early call, for the quantity is limited.

None C. O. D., Credited or Exchanged.

Of Unusual Importance Today
Sale of Women's Porch Dresses at $2.98

Formerly $3.98 and $4.98. Made of fine Imported Madras Gingham, in loose, pleated model, with self belt and pockets. White Pique collar and cuffs.

Also at $2.98—The balance of our odd lots of porch dresses in various materials and styles.

Smart Summer Negligees, $1.50
Beautifully made of Lawns or Voiles, in flowered and dotted effects. Some All White, lace-trimmed.

Today—Final Clearance
Sale of Women's Summer Suits
Formerly up to $75
Reduced to $10 $15 $22.50

Most becoming and attractive models, tailored with unusual skill and care. Beautifully fashioned of Silk and Wool Jersey, Taffeta, Silk Poplin, Silk Tussah, Linen, Ratine, Serge or Twills, in all the most wanted colors. Those who take advantage of this sale early will reap the benefit of extraordinary values.

Women's Bathing Suits
At Most Liberal Price Reductions Today

At $3.95—Formerly $4.95. Handsome slip-on and waistline models, fashioned of Silk Poplin, Surf Satin and Wool Jersey. Splendid value.

At $4.95—Formerly $6.95. Satin, Taffeta, Surf Satin, Silk Poplin and Wool Jersey Bathing Suits, in slip-on, Princess or waistline models. *4th Floor.*

Remarkable Values for Today
Women's Smart Sweaters
For the Links, the Courts, Seashore and other outdoor purposes

At $5—Shetland Wool Sweaters, in slip-on model, with smart belt, collar, and patch pockets. All the wanted colors. Incomplete sizes.

At $12.50—Smart Fibre Silk Sweaters, with large sailor collar and pockets. New buttonless coat and Russian back effects. Obtainable in Rose, Turquoise, Nile Green or Pink.

At $19.95—Fashionable Pure Silk Sweaters, in new block weave and smart Russian back designs. Large sailor collar and patch pockets. Colors: Nile, Rose, Corn, also White. *Third Floor.*

Specially Priced For Today
Women's Satin Charmeuse Dresses at $29.50
Smart Satin Charmeuse frocks in exquisite Afternoon models for early Fall wear

Two new and distinctive models embodying the very newest style tendencies for the Fall season. Made of excellent quality Satin Charmeuse in long waisted effects, beautifully embroidered in Soutache to match. Skirt has front and back box plaited, and draped on sides. *One model illustrated.* Sizes 34 to 44.

All the newest colors, including: Wisteria, Navy, Taupe, also Black.

Also—Final Clearance Sale of
Women's Summer Dresses
At most Liberal Reductions today

Silk Dresses	formerly $29.50 to $35	now	$18.50
Silk Dresses	formerly $39.50 to $45	now	$25.00
High Cost Dresses	formerly $55 & $59.50	now	$35.00
Cotton Dresses	formerly $7.50	now	$3.95
Cotton Dresses	formerly $10.00	now	$5.95
Cotton Dresses	formerly $15 & $18.50	now	$9.75

Imported Bulk Extract
At very special prices today
Bottled in fancy glass containers

Houbigant's Ideal, ½ oz	$1.35	Piver's Floramye, ½ oz	65c
Houbigant's Ideal, 1 oz	$2.65	Piver's Floramye, 1 oz	$1.15
Piver's Azurea, ½ oz	85c	Kerkoff's Djerkiss, ½ oz	85c
Piver's Azurea, 1 oz	$1.15	Kerkoff's Djerkiss, 1 oz	$1.65

Macy's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Before New York Fades From View
Every man in the service should see that he is equipped with those necessities and comforts which the Quartermaster's Department cannot provide. We have them at interesting prices.

Officers' Trunks, $13.49
Of three-ply basswood veneer, fibre covered and fibre lined, all riveted. Brassed trimmed. Regulation army lock. Fibre tray divided into three parts. Size 31x17x13 in.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Service Watches
Worn on the wrist; sterling silver and nickelcases, 15 jewel movements. Some with luminous dials and hands. Swiss make, $9.49 to $26.75
American make, $10.49 to $26.75
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Soldiers' Diaries at 23c
Handy little pocket memos in which the "Sammies" and "Teddies" may jot down their daily experiences, paste clippings and snapshots. Also equally convenient log books for the bluejackets.
Macy's—Stationery Dept., Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Vest Pocket Cameras at $4.49 to $71.25
Just the thing for the fighting man. Dependable, easy to carry and inexpensive to maintain. Twenty-two different models to choose from—all of them at prices less than elsewhere.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Woven Names on Tape
Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.
Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Sewing Kits, 89c

No soldier should be without one of these handysets. Each one contains comb, pencil, buttons, thimble, needles, safety pins, shoe laces and thread.
Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Smoking Stock
All well known brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco at substantial savings; also Pipes from 23c up.
Tobacco Pouches, 24c to $2.49
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, of leather, 49c to $6.49
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

NO REAL SLACKERS FOUND IN CANVASS

Reporter Makes Tour of Homes of 25 Men Listed as Draft Dodgers.

MANY HAD MOVED AWAY

One Already in the Army, One in the Tombs, and Two Actually Seen Had Dependant Families.

That is to see what a slacker looked like and what he had to say for himself a reporter yesterday made a canvass in the Washington Heights section of those men who were listed by Local Board 126 as having failed to appear for examination after having been duly notified. Rather he made a canvass of their homes, for the men themselves in the majority of cases were either out for the day or had just transferred themselves to other quarters for an indefinite length of time without leaving any forwarding address.

Out of the twenty-five men who were reported by local board 126 to be dodging the draft, one cannot be located only two are known to be in the service, one is in the Tombs both and the remainder, with the exception of those who had left their homes before the draft went into effect, were not able to give any reason for their non-appearance before the draft board, but in a number of cases it was learned that they had been before the board and had taken their physical examination and were awaiting their call.

One of these was a young Italian, who resides with his aged mother and father in a tenement house at 2,162 Amsterdam Avenue. Although the name of this young man appeared on the list published by the newspapers as having been summoned to appear before the draft board, but as he arrived at Armory where the board was sitting, and presented himself for examination, was postponed his examination until this week.

"I'm no slacker," he said, "but I've got my two old people to support and don't think I ought to take it."

The other man whose name did not appear on the list of draft dodgers was John Hegan, who lives with his wife and three children in the eighth story of a tenement house at 2,172 Amsterdam Avenue. Outside of the window of his kitchen runs an outdoor chamber, over which the young father pointed to them with a smile as an ample indication that he had been married long before the United States entered the war. He had received notice from the board showing that his examination had been postponed until today.

"I'd like to go to the front," he said, "but I guess my place is with my wife and children."

In one case the reporter found that the published list of draft dodgers of Local Board 126 contained the name of a man who had died more than a year ago. Another man, whose name appeared on the list, and not having been found by the reporter, called at the office of the board and explained that he had been unable to appear before the board because he was ill in bed with typhoid fever. He produced a doctor's certificate to that effect.

Among the men who had failed to appear for examination after having been duly notified, rather he made a canvass of their homes, for the men themselves in the majority of cases were either out for the day or had just transferred themselves to other quarters for an indefinite length of time without leaving any forwarding address.

All of the other men in the list of those reported by local board 126 to be dodging the draft, who could be found, were found to be in the service, one is in the Tombs both and the remainder, with the exception of those who had left their homes before the draft went into effect, were not able to give any reason for their non-appearance before the draft board, but in a number of cases it was learned that they had been before the board and had taken their physical examination and were awaiting their call.

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In one case the reporter found that

BAIL REFUSED DRAFT PRISONERS

Continued from Page 1.

looking into them, but nothing that we have discovered supports the charge that wrongdoing has been very widespread."

The Department of Justice is not pleased with the disclosure of the names of witnesses against Therer and Bernfeld, and some Federal authorities were surprised that District Attorney Swann had taken a hand in the case.

"This is a Federal case and, while we appreciate the assistance of Mr. Swann, it should really be handled by the Federal authorities to avoid confusion," one representative of the Government said. "But to this confusion and sure the name of Slackers would not have been made public."

Governor Whitman left New York yesterday for Albany, accompanied by Major Hoppin, his Military Secretary. He had expected to hold a conference with Mr. Conkling, but decided later to permit Adjutant General Stotesbury to take his place.

City Court Justice Samuel Strasbourger made public yesterday a letter he had written to President Wilson offering to devote his Summer vacation to assisting the work of the draft. He explained last night that he saw no reason why all of the Justices who are enjoying a three months' respite from their judicial duties should not do likewise.

"Some Justices really do not need three months to recuperate from their judicial duties," said Mr. Strasbourger, "and I can see no good reason why we should not help in the work if the country can use us." Justice Strasbourger also made public a reply he had received from the President thanking him for his "very generous and patriotic proffer."

WANTS MORE POWER FOR INDUSTRY BOARD

Chamber of Commerce Thinks It Should Have Authority to Regulate Prices.

BIG PROBLEMS BEFORE IT

Concerted Action Necessary to Prevent a Breakdown in Distribution of Output.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which is co-operating with the Council of National Defense in prosecuting the Government's war programs, does not consider that the needs created war industry will be needed to control American industry.

In a statement tonight, which it points out did not in any way intend to interfere the duties of the Council of National Defense, the chamber said it considered action had been taken in the right direction.

The board will recommend much broader authority than the need for control of determining what power Congress which comes from friendly co-operation but the real power which controls action and can be judged by

The statement also had this to say:

"It is difficult, however, to see how the Government can long refrain from the control of many industries which are now engaged in the production of articles not necessary for the conduct of the war, and which must be discontinued and their resources diverted to the production of war materials. Many of these industries

WOULD SPREAD COST OF OUR PART IN WAR

Otto H. Kahn Warns the Nation Against the Danger of Overtaxation.

CITES CANADA'S POLICY

Deplores Unparalleled Income Levies and Says Excessive Strain Should Not Be Placed on Capital.

A warning against overtaxation in the first year of the war and a plea that the financial burden due to America's participation in the conflict be distributed over a considerable period in order that capital shall not be crippled, was made by Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in a pamphlet on "War Taxation," which he issued yesterday.

"The cost of the war must be laid according to the capacity to bear it," wrote Mr. Kahn. "It would be fatuous folly and crass selfishness to wish it laid or endeavor to have it laid otherwise. All I am advocating, in effect, is that in the public interest not too much be exacted at once, but that by dividing the burden over a reasonable number of years, capital in no one year, and especially not during the first year of the war, should be so excessively taxed as to produce an unscientific and dangerous strain.

"I believe an income tax, greatly increased over the rates heretofore prevailing, yet keeping within the bounds of moderation, would produce at least as large a total revenue as an exceedingly high one. And the consequences of the economic error of placing too vast a burden directly upon incomes would be more serious, I think, to the people in general than to the individuals directly concerned.

"The question of the individual is not the principal one. The essential thing is that no undue strain be placed upon that great fund of capital as a whole which is derived from incomes of all kinds. It is this fund which, in its turn, is one of the vital forces necessary for the normal activities and progress of industry. If that fund is suddenly and too greatly reduced, the effect upon commerce and industry is liable to be abrupt and withering.

"I realize but too well that the load weighing at this time upon wage earners, and still more upon men and women with moderate salaries, is almost too great to be borne, and certainly much greater than it should be.

"But I am convinced that relief cannot be found in taxation of incomes at rates without a parallel anywhere, and an unduly burdensome impost upon business activities. I am convinced that certain theories, being urged upon Congress and the people and to which the House War Revenue measure is in part responsive, while doubtless meant to tend and seeming tending to a desirable consummation, are in fact bound, in their longer effect, to bring about results harmful to the community at large, rich and poor alike.

"Within the last few days it has been announced that the Canadian Government has introduced a bill for the imposition of an income tax. The rates proposed are moderate for a war tax, the highest percentage of taxation being considerably less than one-half the rates fixed by our House of Representatives.

"Moreover, the act as introduced by the Government provides that income taxation will be remitted to individuals up to the amount which they are now paying directly or as members of a copartnership or as shareholders in corporations, for excess war profits taxes and other special war taxes under the existing law.

"In fact, if the newspaper reports are correct, it is the announced intention of the Canadian Government, with the adoption of the income tax, to reduce or abolish the excess profits tax at the end of the present year. Accordingly, while America, under the bill pending in Congress, would have an unprecedentedly high income tax and excess profits tax, Canada would have but a moderate income tax, and that tax apparently would not be in addition to, but largely or entirely in place of, the excess profits tax.

"Personally, I believe in both forms of taxation. While an excess profits tax is not entirely free from economic objections, I believe that from the moral and social point of view, the arguments for it in war time are so strong as to make it a peculiarly appropriate tax—limited only by the consideration that it must not reach a point at which business activity would be crippled, cash resources unduly curtailed, expansion lamed, employment and wages affected, or the incentive to maximum effort and enterprise destroyed.

"The enrichment of corporations or persons out of profits resulting from a war in which this country is engaged is rightly abhorrent to the public conscience.

"Attention may well be called to the following significant remarks contained in the speech with which the very able Canadian Minister of Finance, Sir Thomas White, introduced the relatively moderate measure of income taxation proposed on behalf of the Canadian Government: 'We will need men of enterprise and ability who can bring capital into the country and develop our immense resources, and in reviewing this measure after the war I think consideration should be given to the question of whether the taxation is so heavy as to operate to prevent men of that type from coming to this country and giving us the benefit of their enterprise and their capital.'"

MRS. DE SAULLES STILL ILL.

Remains in Bed and Refuses to See Visitors in Jail.

Still apparently very weak and ill, Mrs. Blanca De Saulles spent the day in bed yesterday in her room at the Nassau County Jail, where she will stay until her trial for murder some time this Fall unless she develops alarming symptoms, in which case she may be removed to the Nassau County Hospital.

Her only visitor yesterday was her maid, Suzanne Monteau, who accompanied Mrs. De Saulles when she shot her husband to death on Aug. 8 in his home at Westbury, L. I. Several women who said they were old friends of Mrs. De Saulles visited the prison and asked to see the young woman, but she sent word down that she could see no one. Her four-year-old boy, John Longer De Saulles, is expected to visit his mother some time today, according to word received by attendants at the jail.

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CALL MRS. HUMISTON'S AID.

Inquiry in Mysterious Murder of Mrs. Brandon of Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 12.—Detectives of two cities and Mrs. Grace Humiston of New York, who won fame in the Cruger case, all seem unable to solve the mystery of the murder of Mrs. Lottie May Brandon, a young wife, in her home here last Wednesday. The murdered woman's husband, who is a stenographer at the Naval Experimental Station, has been closely questioned, and several neighbors of the Brandons have been grilled by the detectives. Mrs. Humiston is quietly working on a theory of her own.

A circumstance which seems to be strongly supported is that the murderer did not find it necessary to force an entrance into the house. It is considered likely that whoever committed the crime was on such terms that his entrance did not frighten Mrs. Brandon, and full opportunity was afforded to grasp the victim by the throat and stifle any cry.

A development along this line is the suggestion that the crime might have been committed by a jealous woman. The blow on the head could have been given readily by a woman of a fair degree of strength, while the presence of a woman would have tended to lessen the fright of Mrs. Brandon and make an outcry less likely.

Detectives made a thorough canvass of the neighborhood in an effort to learn if any one had seen a visitor to the Brandon home on the day of the murder, but to all of their questions the neighbors gave negative replies.

RECALL MOVE IN BAYONNE.

Petitions Out Against Four Commissioners Who Favored Loan.

Petitions for the removal of the four City Commissioners of Bayonne, N. J., who supported the proposal for a bond issue of $10,000,000 for a terminal and system of railroads and warehouses to be leased for fifty years to the Bush Terminal Company were circulated for signatures in Bayonne yesterday. Supporters of the Commissioners said they would begin a movement for the recall of Pierre P. Garven, the Mayor, and other member of the commission, who opposed the bond issue. In a special election on July 31 the voters decided against the bond issue by 3,386 to 1,138.

Horace Robertson and Henry Wilson are the Republican Commissioners and Mathew T. Cronin and Hugh M. Mara are Democrats. It is necessary to obtain the signatures of 2,800 voters to take the first step in recalling them.

2 MORTALLY BURNED BY SPILLED GASOLINE

Mrs. Leon Bassein and Max Kanter Victims of Automobile and Wagon Crash.

FOUR CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE

Another Badly Burned in Destruction of Bungalow—Mothers Save Their Babies.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Mrs. Leon Bassein and Max Kanter, both of New York City, were burned to death here last night by the spilling of gasoline in a collision between an automobile and a wagon.

Mrs. Bassein, Kanter and three other persons were driving from Monticello to the Cherry Lawn House, two miles from town, of which Kanter is the proprietor, and where Mrs. Bassein is spending the summer, when their wagon was struck by the automobile, driven by Walter Sheppard of 1 West 127th Street, New York City. The impact broke a lantern held by Mrs. Bassein and also smashed a gasoline bottle carried in the wagon. The contents of the bottle and lantern were scattered over both Kanter and Mrs. Bassein, whose clothing took fire. Several automobile parties went to their assistance, and with blankets and coats the flames were subdued, but not before both had been fatally burned.

Mrs. Bassein lived in the Bronx. Her husband is employed on the Day, a Jewish newspaper. Kanter was 31 years old and unmarried.

Walter Sheppard, whose machine ran into the wagon, was not arrested, as the authorities did not consider the accident due to negligence on his part.

FOUR CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE.

One Other Badly Burned, but Mothers Save Babies.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Aug. 12.—Four children were burned to death and a fifth perhaps fatally injured in a fire which destroyed the bungalow of Charles Esola on the Lloyd Road near here early this morning.

The fire was first discovered by Mr. Esola, who was asleep on the ground floor of the house. Above on the second floor were Mrs. Esola and their five children, and also Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Rosselle, with their two children, who were visiting the Esolas. Mr. Esola called the others and ran to the pump for water. The two women jumped from the second-story windows, each with a baby in her arms. Mr. Rosselle ran downstairs through the smoke and flames, followed by the eldest Esola child, a girl 11 years old. The other children awakened too late and perished in the fire.

Mrs. Esola was severely injured by her jump and by burns, but it is thought she will recover. The Esola girl who escaped is badly burned, and the doctors at the Long Branch Hospital say she has little chance to live. The Esolas live at 20 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rosselles are their near neighbors.

DIED IN CONEY'S UNDERTOW.

Jerome Drowned While Life Guards Saved Men and Women.

A strong undertow at Coney Island yesterday caused the death of Anthony Jerome, 34 years old, a clerk, of 317 East 117th Street, Manhattan, and life guards rescued several men and women who were caught in the swift current. Jerome's body was tossed back and forth in the cross-current of waters until it was within fifty feet of the shore and lying at a depth of four feet, where a number of horrified bathers stepped upon it, and shouted to Philip Heckelman of the Seagate Life Saving Station at the foot of West Thirty-first Street. He got the body out, and Dr. Ostrowsky of the Coney Island Hospital tried in vain to revive Jerome with a pulmotor.

Emil Baeling, a printer, of 82 Henry Street, Brooklyn, fractured his spine while diving in shallow water at the municipal baths, West Fifth Street. John McMonigle, a life guard, dragged him from the water. Baeling is in the Coney Island Hospital, completely paralyzed below the hips.

Coney Island's largest crowd of the season was there yesterday. Detectives investigating complaints of bathhouse thefts arrested a woman who said she was Ethel De Luca, on whom was found four purses, three of which were identified by women bathers at Cox's bathhouse. The prisoners had an infant six months old in her arms, and the police say she opened bathroom doors with a hairpin. She said she lived at 132 Richardson Street, Brooklyn, and was held on the charge of petty larceny.

High prices that had prevailed in foods at the Island for a week or more gave way to popular prices yesterday, due to people carrying their own lunches as a protest against the advance in prices. A "hot-dog" sandwich stands replaced the ten-cent signs with the nickel charge.

GRACE GEORGE'S NEW PLAYS

Plans for Second Repertoire Season at The Playhouse.

Further details of Grace George's second répertoire season at the playhouse were made known yesterday. Since her season at that theatre Winter before last Miss George has been conducting a search for new plays suited to her talents, and she has finally accumulated a répertoire sufficiently extensive to keep her engaged for at least a season and perhaps longer.

Before she comes to the Playhouse Miss George will produce several of the plays in nearby cities in order to perfect them for their metropolitan presentation. She will begin this preliminary work in Long Branch tonight, when she will produce a new comedy by William Hurlbut, entitled "Mrs. Prudence." Some of the prospective members of her permanent organization will appear in this play, Lionel Atwill, H. E. Herbert, Howard Kyle, John Cromwell, Norval Keedwell, Kathleen Comegys, Norah Lamison, Gwendolyn Piers, and Dudley Clements among the number.

After some performances of this, the actress-manager will prepare "Eve's Daughter," a comedy by Alicia Ramsey, for presentation here. This play has already been given preliminary performances in Washington. Langdon Mitchell, in whose "The New York Idea" Miss George appeared with great success during her first season at the Playhouse, has written a new American comedy for her, entitled "Making Harry Merry." When these three plays have been produced out of town Miss George will be ready to begin her New York season.

At the height of it she will make one of her most important productions, that of Henri Bernstein's drama, "L'Elevation." This war drama by the famous French playwright is current at the Comedie Francaise, Paris, and is said to be one of this dramatist's most important contributions to the theatre. "L'Elevation" was announced by another American manager for production, but Miss George has signed contracts for the American rights. About the same time it is presented here Sir George Alexander will produce it in the St. James Theatre, London.

Miss George will essay melodrama for the first time in recent years in "The Meeting of the Ways," by Jules Eckert Goodman, whose play, "The Man Who Came Back," will soon celebrate its first anniversary at the Playhouse. In the Spring the actress will follow the prevailing custom of reviving old plays. She will appear in W. S. Gilbert's "Engaged," supported by an all-star cast, and after that will revive Molière's "School for Wives," started by Margaret Mayo. This will be the first time the old comedy has been acted in this country.

PUBLIC CHORAL SINGING.

Washington Square Enterprise Seems to be a Success.

A public choral singing was held yesterday afternoon in Washington Square under the direction of the Organizing Committee of Section 4 of the Festival Chorus. Children from the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, and a boys' band from the Church of Our Lady of Peace, 522 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, led in the singing.

This is the second of a series of Sunday afternoon choral singings to be held in Washington Square, which Dr. Jonathan C. Day has arranged as a method of amalgamating the people of various races in New York City with the aid of choral music. At the first gathering the music was led by the boys' band alone, but Mrs. Kenneth J. Muir, Secretary of the committee, soon discovered that the people were self-conscious when it came to singing. Yesterday the singing of the children was used to give the elder persons confidence.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The engagement of Adolf Bolm's Ballet Intime, which was to have begun tonight at the Comedy, has been postponed. Announcement of the opening date will be made within the week.

"Queen of the Sea," has been chosen as the title of Annette Kellermann's new film. Miss Kellermann and a company of players are now at Bar Harbor, Me., for the photographing of the marine scenes. A submarine apparatus will be used for the taking of pictures beneath the surface of the ocean.

The Law Studios have been commissioned to decorate the interior of the new Norworth Theatre in West Forty-eighth Street. Gray, lavender and silver will be the scheme of decoration. The eighteen scenes of the revue with which the theatre will be opened in October will also be from the Law studio.

The Fairbanks Sisters, who are appearing in Ziegfeld's "Follies," will be presented in the Fall in a farce comedy with music, entitled "The Gold Dust Twins." The piece is by Lou Houseman and will be produced by Florenz Ziegfeld.

Joseph Herbert and Ina Brooks have been added to the cast of "Poor Butterflies," Salisbury Field's new comedy, slated for production next Monday night at Long Branch.

Ian Forbes-Robertson arrived recently from England and is stopping at the Park Avenue Hotel. He will appear in Guy Bates Post's support in "The Masquerader," which will be seen early in the Fall at the Shubert.

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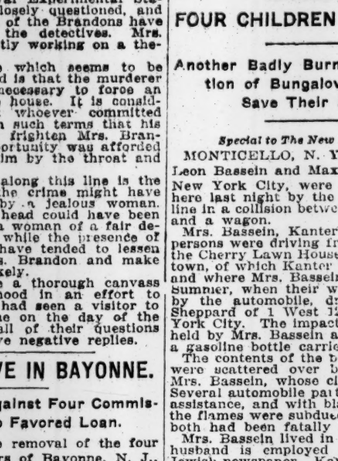

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1917.

NOT "DISREGARDED."

Among the Washington dispatches announcing Senator LA FOLLETTE'S "peace" resolution and other "pacifist" activities of the day, that published in The World and written by Mr. LOUIS SEIBOLD is distinguished by delicate humor. Mr. SEIBOLD begins his dispatch as follows:

> Disregarding the warning brought by the recently returned mission sent to Russia that peace agitation in this country would be interpreted in that struggling democracy as a breach in American unity, the promoters of various projects designed to justify such an impression continued their activities today.

The deft humbr of this consists in the word "disregarding." For of course Senator LA FOLLETTE and the other "pacifists" did not disregard, but regarded, the warning, regarded it with keen delight and saw in it a splendid opportunity. When Mr. SEIBOLD wrote the word "disregarding," the phrase really in his mind was something like this: "Seizing with joy on the state of affairs disclosed by the warning," or "Welcoming the opportunity to strike a blow at this Government which was suggested by the warning."

The mission returns from Russia warning this country of the great disaster which is imminent if the peace agitators continue their labors, and instantly the agitators redouble them. Right on the heels of the warning Senator LA FOLLETTE introduces his resolution proposing that the world submit to Germany and that France and Belgium shall contribute money to make good the damage done in their countries by the German Army. The plan to start a peace party next month takes on new vigor, and it is announced that pacifist candidates will be placed in the field in local elections. These demonstrations are not originated in inattention to the warning brought home from Russia; they are the result of that warning. They are undertaken in order that the disaster of which the Root mission warns the country may come about.

That disaster is the withdrawal of Russia from the war. CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL of the Root mission, in his interview in THE TIMES yesterday, explained clearly how this may be brought about by intelligent action on the part of our "pacifists." The withdrawal of Russia would mean the destruction of the Russian Republic at Germany's hands, but before that came about it would mean the checkmating of America's efforts in the war and the destruction of countless American soldiers. Germany, Mr. RUSSELL tells us, is now devoting her efforts to persuading Russia that this country is not seriously in the war and will soon get out of it. The presence of this country in the war, when it is known we have no territorial ambitions, is the strongest argument with Russia that this is in truth a war for democracy. If they can be made to believe that we are going to get out of it, they will not merely follow suit, but will anticipate us; and to convince them of this falsehood is now the great effort of Germany.

Therefore, every "pacifist" activity in the United States, however insignificant we may know it to be, is German ammunition, for the Russians do not know how insignificant it is. Senator LA FOLLETTE'S resolution the new "peace party" to be launched in September, the performances of the "People's Council," all these things are German bullets. Mr. LA FOLLETTE knows that his resolution will not pass, probably will not even be considered. He did not introduce it with any such expectation. Its work was done when it was introduced; it furnishes the German propaganda in Russia with a new argument, a new weapon, and may now die; it has accomplished its purpose. Says Mr. RUSSELL:

> Every pacifist in this country that goes about prattling of peace, every Congressman that introduces a peace resolution, every Senator that is playing the German game, is doing far more harm to the United States, to the cause of democracy, to the ideals of his country, than a million German soldiers on the battle line can do.

One can imagine how Senator LA FOLLETTE'S eyes glisten as he reads that. More harm "than a million German soldiers on the battle line"! This is better than he dreamed.

MR. GOMPERS ON THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, as President of the American Federation of Labor, has steadily used his great influence and power to further the successful prosecution of the war against Germany. He has never been deceived by the German and Socialist feints and confidence games. As head of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy he is fighting vigorously the anti-American agitators or German tools who are trying, among many pernicious and disloyal activities, to mislead the trade unions into approving a German peace.

The precious concern that calls itself the People's Council has an emanation named the Workmen's Council. The People's Council pretends to represent labor. "Nothing could be further from the truth," Mr. GOMPERS says. Possibly 50 of 15,000 local trade unions may have been duped by the People's Council, but labor as a body "has "nothing to do with these anti-"American, pro-Kaiserist activities of "which the People's Council is the pro-"moter, and is, in fact, exactly in op-"position to them."

American labor is soundly and consistently loyal, as we all know. The exposure of the persons who are using its name to injure the United States and aid Germany is work which Mr. GOMPERS and his colleagues in the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy are just the men to do. They represent labor. The People's Council and its aliases are laborers for Germany only.

We don't know what Senator GRONNA, who sat through the disloyal meeting of the People's Council in the Capitol Thursday, thinks of that seminary of sedition. Here is what Mr. GOMPERS thinks of it:

> The People's Council is an organization that is for the most part evidently alien in membership—so far as it has membership—led by men who have never been known as labor men, though some of them have made frantic claims to having been labor men for various reasons. Money evidently is plentiful, and the work of undoing America proceeds merrily. American labor must denounce any such movement, and any such foreign propaganda. I suggest that the methods of the organization are entirely German in character and that undoubtedly the Kaiser is greatly cheered by the reports he gets of the People's Council activities. We shall do our best to put an end to operations of that kind.

The People's Council! It is the Kaiser's Council.

LIBERTY LOAN NUMBER TWO.

Washington dispatches indicate that Secretary MCADOO thinks new legislation desirable for an addition of $6,000,000,000 to the Liberty Loan already authorized. Nine billions are provided in the bond issue already authorized, in certificates and in taxes, and there are estimates calling for six billions more during the first year of war. It is easy to see where the money goes. Billions of it are loaned to allies, who spend it here, providing profits for sellers and raising the cost of living to consumers. These billions are bread cast on the waters. They swell the totals only temporarily, and safeguard prosperity under the deflation of peace, with its reaction from expansion through war expenditure. Last week our own Government gave a single order for $16,000,000 worth of cloth for uniforms, the largest order known to our textile trade. On another day last week the Government bought $44,000,000 worth of motor trucks, besides several miscellaneous million dollar orders. Business like this runs into money fast. Instead of wondering at the total of fifteen billions the wonder might rather be that it is a reduction instead of an increase from earlier estimates.

Of course the new loan will not be offered until the remaining three billions of the first loan are taken, and that will not occur until the first two billions are paid for. It is intimated that the new loan will carry a higher rate of interest, and it is worth considering whether the new legislation might not well amend the terms on the first issue. The law forbids the Secretary to raise the 3½ per cent. rate of interest, and he cannot make the bonds taxable. The law requires the bonds issued on those terms to be exchangeable for other bonds bearing any higher rate of interest, but says nothing about tax exemption after the exchange. The original terms were a wonderfully close estimate of the market for the bonds, all things considered. Minor criticisms are unimportant when it is considered how well the loan was taken, although in a manner not expected by anybody.

Nobody imagined that there would be 4,000,000 subscribers, and that 99 per cent. would be taken in amounts so small as to indicate that the tax exemption feature was not much considered. No amount of the bonds worth mention was taken by those paying more than the normal income tax. It is fortunate that it is so, for there is growing distaste of the idea that the nation at large should be taxed in unprecedented amounts for the sake in part of paying interest to those who preserve their great incomes intact by holding the bonds. In proportion that the tax-exempt bonds grow in total the nation loses taxable resources and is divided into two classes, taxpayers and tax exempts. It is better that all should pay taxes, and there is no sound reason for the exemption. The bonds are just as suitable for taxation as any other property subject to Federal jurisdiction. Taxation is the rule with other nations, and the precedent is set by the taxation of our own bonds issued in the civil war. England's last loan included taxed and tax-exempt bonds, but the exemption privilege was so little esteemed that the sum taken was small. It is also notable that last week the taxed bonds sold in London at about the same discount as has ruled on our bonds, and that the exempt bonds sold at a rise of a point, not because of the exemption but because of the conversion privilege.

The signs, therefore, are that an increase of rate with the exemption privilege would be waste both of interest and of privilege. If the rate were increased without the exemption privilege the first Liberty Loan would reach par by purchases on the part of those who would see their opportunity to get a privilege not otherwise obtainable. Any bonds not so bought would reach par by conversion. The exact rate to be advised is a matter for nice calculation by experts. Half a per cent. on billions through a term of years is not negligible even by the Treasury of this country. An increase of less than half a per cent. might be made by taking 3.65, a rate which offers some conveniences of calculation. The Treasury had no option of making the first offering attractive. It would not be obligatory to pay the maximum authorized, and there are reasons why discretion should be allowed to avert the chance of a failure. The increase of taxation is an assurance of the success of the loan. It is notice to all concerned that if they will not lend money it will be taken in taxes. There is plenty of money to take any billions which can be spent to advantage. The loanable bank credits were over a billion a year ago. Now they are over two and a half billions. The new offerings will come after the harvest, when the farmers are taking in profits above last year by some three billions. The first Liberty Loan was offered when the farmers were spending money for the planting season and felt busy and poor. The cities took the first offering. The country is richer than the city and is a virgin field. There is no reason to suppose that the farmers are any less patriotic than others, and it is sure that they are as much concerned as anybody in making democracy safe.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S CONVENTION.

Our Canadian friends are fully as gifted as the Americans in the arts of wire-pulling, "playing politics," and passionate hammering of the party drum. There is to be a general election in October. The Conscription or Military Service act, passed, but yet to be put into operation, is the apparent kernel of politics in the Dominion. The anti-conscription, anti-war, anti-British agitation, fervid and sometimes rebellious in language and spirit, of the French Canadians of Quebec is notorious, as is the opposition to conscription of Sir WILFRID LAURIER, the former Liberal Premier and leader, a man of singular talent, energy, resource, and personal and political charm, a parliamentary and office veteran of nearly fifty years' service.

Sir WILFRID refused the coalition proposed by the Conservative Premier, Sir ROBERT BORDEN. Sir ROBERT persisted in his effort to unite the British elements, between 50 and 60 per cent. of the population. There is a strong conscriptionist feeling among the Liberals, and there has been great talk of a "win-the-war" Government and policy. Even the Liberals outside of Quebec who "run with the machine" were not attacking conscription. Except in the western provinces and Quebec, it might have been thought that Sir WILFRID had little support. Something of the odium of the anti-nationalists of Quebec, his province, might be attached to him, for campaign purposes, at any rate. But there is good party discipline in the Dominion. It was noticeable that Liberal papers favoring conscription did not cease to bewhack Sir ROBERT BORDEN.

The western provinces are economically opposed to the Conservative protection policies. Differing on some details, the farming populations generally want lower duties. Their platform is reciprocity with the United States, free exchange of natural products. They have the bucolic rage against "trusts." There are a good many aliens among them. Sir WILFRID LAURIER is a good deal of a political hero in the west. Was it not in the cause of the western farmers that he went to defeat in 1911? Still, much was hoped by the Bordenites from the influence of Sir CLIFFORD SIFTON, Chairman of the Federal Commission of Conservation, a sometime powerful Liberal chief, whose brother is Premier of Alberta now. Sir CLIFFORD is strongly conscriptionist and coalitionist. Alberta and Manitoba were to follow him.

The convention of Liberals of the four western provinces held in Winnipeg last week was watched eagerly by the politicians of both parties. Was SIFTON or LAURIER the more potent in the west? Would a "War Liberal" party, so to speak, deserting LAURIER, upholding BORDEN, so far as the war is concerned, be brought about? The convention placed "on record its most "severe disapproval of the war admin-"istration of the Borden Government." How familiar, how American, is language like this:

> Because the Borden Government has sought from the outset to make our national life and death struggle a prerogative of one political party, to the exclusion of one-half of the Canadian people and an instrument for selfish political advantage rather than the triumph of national ideals, because it has exhibited gross incompetency and inefficiency in the face of national peril—

And so on. Sterile political talk. The resolutions of the convention do not contain the dangerous dividing word "conscription." They steer clear of the Military Service act. The western Liberals demand "the maintenance in "unimpaired strength, at the front, of "our fighting forces, and the taking "of all steps necessary to secure re-"quired reinforcements for that pur-"pose." On its face, this looks like a "straddle," but the rejection of an amendment, "by compulsion, if necessary," shows the real opinion of the majority. Indeed, the convention, expressing in a lyrical resolution its admiration for Sir WILFRID, who is against conscription to the last, thereby sufficiently expressed its opposition to conscription. Sir WILFRID, in turn, approves the course of the convention. So conscription is to be settled at the polls. It remains to be seen if Sir WILFRID, with his perilous allies in Quebec, represents the Liberal rank and file. The Winnipeg convention seems the work of the Liberal machine. By the way, Sir CLIFFORD SIFTON failed to "swing" Alberta, and was denounced as "an ingrate." The Canadian political tongue is one with ours.

The real strength of Sir WILFRID LAURIER in the west is economic. We see it in the resolutions against combines, for the amendment of the banking system and the establishment of rural community banks, for placing on the free list wheat and its products, farm implements and machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour, sawmill, and logging machinery, rough and partly dressed lumber, illuminating, lubricating, and fuel oils, cement, fertilizers; for "substantial reductions" on all imported articles except luxuries, for reciprocity in "fruit, staple foods and "food products other than wheat flour, "domestic animals and food therefor." We feel at home in a convention where British Columbia seeks vainly protection for its fruit and lumber, and "the prairie" provinces cry for and get free fruit and free lumber.

AUSTRALIA'S WHEAT FOR NEUTRALS.

Why do not the Northern European neutrals, who are asking for American wheat, send their ships to a country where a great surplus is waiting for ocean carriers? They must know that we have no wheat to spare. If we do not cut down the quantity ordinarily consumed at home, the export surplus from the new crop will not exceed 40,000,000 bushels, and our allies will look to the United States for five times as much. Our people are going to use less wheat, and much more than 40,000,000 bushels will be carried across the Atlantic, but our war partners will need every bushel that can be set apart for them. Norway wants 15,000,000 bushels of our grain, and Holland would like to get an equal quantity. It is true that their people will need these supplies. The new crops in the northern countries are very small, and the stocks on hand almost exhausted. Shortage there now has been caused in part by sales to Germany of the products of fodder grain. Many Dutch or Norwegian ships loaded with grain lie in our ports because export licenses for them are withheld. At Baltimore, where eighteen have 3,200,000 bushels on board, one cargo, 230,000 bushels, was thrown into the sea last week because it had become worthless. The loaded ships there and at New York will not be permitted to carry their grain to Europe.

They should promptly discharge their cargoes and go to Australia, where a surplus of at least 145,000,000 bushels of wheat has been held for months because there have been no ships to take it away. In London it is estimated that exportable products valued at more than $500,000,000 are waiting in that country for carriers. Much of the Australian wheat surplus is owned by the British Government, but about one-third of it could be bought by the neutrals. This is enough to satisfy their wants. They have the ships, and these could carry not only grain for their own people, but also the large quantity for which Great Britain and France have no available merchant tonnage in addition to that which is needed on the Atlantic. And Australian wheat is said to be rotting for lack of storage facilities. The Dutch and Norwegian ships should go to Australia.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Irritation Easily Understood.

In the current issue of the New York Health Board's Weekly Bulletin there appears under the title, "Vested Rights [sic] versus the Public Health," a brief but vehement account of what led up to the recent decision by the Appellate Division, declaring invalid an ordinance requiring the deposition with the board of the formula of every patent medicine sold in this city and the printing on the label of each the names of its physiological ingredients.

The facts in the case, according to the article, show clearly "the enormous power wielded by the patent medicine interests." Perhaps it would have been more nearly exact to say that what they show is that, with the law as it stands, the public cannot conveniently and expeditiously be protected from exploitation by the conscienceless makers of worthless concoctions offered to it as sure cures for serious diseases, and that the board, in the opinion of the Appellate Judges, exceeded its legal powers when it attempted itself to abolish the evil instead of asking the Legislature to do it. So there would have been avoided the implication that the court decision is open to criticism as unfair or wrongful—something it is always advisable to do when possible, as it was in this instance.

Otherwise the remarks of the board's spokesman are entirely justified by the course of events he rehearses, and in his contention that the objects sought to be attained by the "formula disclosure ordinance" would not only be beneficial to the public, but that they would injure no "vested rights" except such as were possessed by a man who sold a mixture of salt and vinegar as a cure for both scarlet fever and diphtheria, and by another whose cure for infantile paralysis consisted of a little bag of shavings vended at a high price to ignorant parents. Those are extreme and yet typical examples of what was and is going on, simply because the manufacturers of patent medicines are not obliged to disclose the constituents of their so-called remedies.

Even at present, however, the Health Board is not helpless, for it is convicting one swindler after another and driving one miserable fraud after another off the market. But the task is now a difficult and expensive one, and can be accomplished only after the swindlers have exhausted all the many possibilities of delay given to them by the existing law.

Falsity, but Not Mendacity.

According to the members of the American mission just returned from Petrograd, the difficulties they encountered in Russia were created in large part by false reports as to social and economic conditions in the United States that were taken there and spread broadcast among the credulous masses by Russians who had lived here for periods more or less prolonged. The activities of these misguided persons were industriously "accelerated" by the secret agents of Germany, but presumably they were not bribed, in the ordinary sense of that term, to say what they did about this country, and the chances are that they spoke sincerely enough when they declared it far from being the ideal democracy they had expected to find when they crossed the ocean.

There are two reasons for giving them this much of credit. The first is that the Utopia of their dreams exists nowhere in the world, and the second is that most of them had lived, while here, not in the United States at all, but in a "colony" where every environment and influence was un-American to the last degree, and where their lots may have been as bad as, or even worse than, those to which they had been subjected at home. Such is the experience of many a recently arrived immigrant, and those of them as do not live through, and manage to struggle up out of, the slum colony stage are almost sure to denounce America as a land of false pretenses, of intolerable hardships and humiliations, of fewer, smaller, and poorer opportunities than those existing at any except the worst of times, even in the worst of the old lands.

That is the penalty we must pay for our ineptitude in solving—for our negligence to do as yet much more than attempt the solution of—the problems presented in so many of our cities by isolated groups of aliens, herded but unshepherded. The tendency of these strangers to gather with their own kind is perfectly understandable, for outside of the colony they would be intolerably lonely and as nearly helpless as human beings can be. In it, however, they do not find America, they do not learn either the speech or the ideas of America, and it is but painfully and slowly that they become Americans. If they return home before the long process of assimilation is much advanced, as doubtless was the case with many of the Russians who went back after the revolution, it is not surprising that their report on us was false, as well as uncomplimentary.

Good Advice from a Good Source.

"Every ounce of waste," writes Mr. HOOVER in his first official statement to the American people, "is a contribution to starvation." That is a truth, and its importance is a practical as well as a moral one. Only by a wise and cheerful economy in using our food supplies can we maintain at its highest point the military efficiency of our allies. To starve them—even to let them go hungrier than circumstances compel—is to increase the difficulty of our own part in the great task we have undertaken, and it will add directly to the number of our soldiers killed before the victory is won.

As Mr. HOOVER also pointed out, we are so many that even a little saving—a little waste avoided—by each of us means an enormous addition to the available supply of food staples.

We have been accused again and again by foreigners, with some justice, though with more injustice, of wild extravagance in the serving of our tables. It has been no crime to live well when we could afford it—to pick and choose in what we would eat. But that time is passed, and for the present we shall waste food at our very great peril.

It will be Mr. HOOVER'S duty and business to tell us how to save—for use, not for hoarding. If we show sense and good-will, his advice as an expert of experience will be enough, and he will have to exert his enormous new powers of compulsion only on the stupid and the ricious.

The Fish Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was right that at the dinner to celebrate the 324th birthday of Izaak Walton the talk should be chiefly devoted to the threatened extermination of our food fish. Mayor Mitchel hit the nail on the head when he wrote in a letter read at that dinner that the United Anglers' League, an organization of fishermen pledged to propagation and conservation of food fish, would render a public service by assisting other organizations and committees in preventing waste of food fish, and also in helping to secure laws to permit our citizens to purchase fish at a price that is not exorbitant. It is too true that our food fish, fresh and salt water, are getting scarcer and scarcer. The cultivation of our waters is neglected. There is actual need of codfish hatcheries along the Long Island coast. It is high time to wake up in regard to the food fish supply. It is diminishing every year. This fact is known to fishermen and also to people who buy fish.

New York, Aug. 10, 1917. J. W. M.

GERMANY'S LOST COLONIES.

South Africans Would End the Menace to Their Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with a great deal of interest the letter on 'Germany in Africa," but there are more important reasons why these colonies will not be returned to Germany.

Germans have had the right to enter any British colony to live there and to trade there, the same as a Britisher, but let a Britisher enter a German colony and he will soon learn his presence is undesirable and he is plainly told so.

The Germans, wherever they have gone to colonize, have failed, except with cruel brute force, to control the natives living in her colonies. Germany is not a colonizing nation.

The most important reason—and it is unanswerable—why the South African colonies will not be returned to Germany is this: It has been proved by the Union Government of South Africa that for years the Germans have intrigued and have been at the bottom of any little unpleasantness we have had since the Boer war, with a view to the invasion of our colonies. This mean menace, as far as the late German West African colony is concerned, is removed and finished with, and we who know South Africa so well are content to leave the matter in the hands of Botha and Smuts, who have declared that this colony shall never be returned.

FRANK F. WELLS.

New York, Aug. 11, 1917.

Serving Where Most Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot you bring your influence to bear on this most serious question of taking labor from the farms to serve in the army? If farm labor is taken along present lines of the draft we can not harvest our crops, and without food we cannot win the war.

In the Spring, the Government urged extensive planting and the farmer responded to the limit of his capacity. Now the Government is taking the few men left on the farms, (after the ammunition factories have already drawn heavily on this supply of labor,) and waste, discouragement, and great loss face the farmer. And the country is threatened by this shortsighted policy.

We have a neighbor, a widow, who has given her three sons to her country, and now the only man remaining on the farm has been drafted. As it is impossible to procure extra labor, what is to become of her crops? This is only one incident, there are thousands of similar ones.

We farmers are not slackers, but according to Mr. Wilson's message in the Spring a man must serve his country where he is most needed, and men are needed on the farms as much as in the trenches. This is a national issue. It is folly to spend millions on ships to transport food, and then blindly and foolishly cut off the food supply.

JULIAN C. KEITH.

Warrenton, Va., Aug. 9, 1917.

The German-Language Press.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES asks, "Is the German-language press loyal?" This inquiry follows the statement, "In the midst of a war with Germany this (the policy of the German-language newspapers) is as curious attitude, an attitude that can hardly continue," and again, referring to the foregoing inquiry, "That is a matter of public interest."

Certainly this attitude of the German-language press in this country can hardly continue; certainly the question of whether the German-language press is loyal or not is a matter of public interest. I wonder how long it will be before American citizens will demand that this German agitation in this country be stopped. Why not intern these German agitators and those editors also not of German birth or extraction, but who are equally anti-American, and also a lot of public speakers, and some eminent members of Congress and the Mayor of Chicago? Why not intern any one who declines to give absolute assurance of his complete loyalty to the United States and of his complete opposition to Germany?

FELIX ORMAN.

Southampton, Aug. 9, 1917.

The Best German Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Instead of aiding and encouraging the people of Germany to fight to keep the yoke of Kaiserdom about their necks American citizens of German descent should strive in every possible manner to enlighten the German people in relation to the objects of America in the war. If those who are actively engaged in pro-German propaganda would devote their time and energy to a campaign of liberty instructions, they would be rendering the German people a far greater service. People generally have a kindly feeling for the mother country, but they have no moral right to encourage the maintenance of the very conditions that caused them to foresake the Fatherland and seek a home where life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were assured to all.

NELLIS GETMAN.

Johnstown, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1917.

Accuracy of the "Kentucky" Rifle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Professor Ballagh's edition of the "Letters of Richard Henry Lee," (Macmillan, Vol. I., p. 130,) Lee wrote, Feb. 24, 1775, concerning the efficiency of the frontier riflemen: "There is not one of these men who wish a distance less than 200 yards or a larger object than an orange. Every shot is fatal."

As Lee was himself a shot—he lost the fingers of one hand by the explosion of a gun, evidently a fowling piece—his statement is noteworthy. Mark Twain had his joke at the expense of the "Kentucky" rifle, and it would be gratifying if reliable evidence as to the range and efficiency of this type of rifle could be offered by some one of your readers who has experimented with round ball and muzzle loader. A four-inch group of ten shots at 200 yards is no mean accomplishmenft for the best of rifles and fixed ammunition today.

W. P. REEVES.

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1917.

No Parker House Rolls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The war becomes worse and worse. The Parker House roll is no more. Wiped out by a bellicose decree. Gray war bread rolls are substituted—at least for a week; a "wheatless week" ukase did it. Why? Is the feuton at our gates?

BREAKFAST FRIEND.

Boston, Aug. 8, 1917.

THE TORCH.

When we must read the flaming list of our first dead;
When eyes must stare in wonder at the name
Of him we loved, whose priceless blood for us was shed—
Then will our hearts be kindled from the flame.

The white-hot blaze will sear our souls—all rot
And rubbish in that instant will be doomed—
The fear of death, the coward lies, the gold lust blot,
Within the heart of us will be consumed.

Upon the hills a flashing beacon light will shine
Throughout the blackness of our sorrowed night,
And men with purpose grim will suddenly divine
Why they must come—and go—and fight!

The torch will redly light the way that we must go—
The path of blood and tears our fathers trod,
That leads up through the night to morning's radiant glow
Through victory, to liberty—to God.

H. VARLET.

REPRESENTATION OF BELLIGERENT INTERESTS.

Difficulties of the Charge Assumed by the Swiss Legation at Washington for the German Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some confusion and misunderstanding appears to surround the question of the representation of the interests of an enemy nation in the country of its opponent, and there is nothing more likely to produce serious consequences, especially in these troublesome times, than uncertainty and vagueness in the underlying conception of a legal institution. The representation of foreign interests, sometimes known as the exercise of good offices, is an institution of international law long recognized as such by writers and jurists. It is most tersely and pregnantly described by Rivier, the distinguished Swiss publicist, who remarks succinctly that, "The interests of nationals remaining in an enemy country are confided to the representative of a neutral power." In this brief sentence may be found the essence of the whole matter. When diplomatic relations are severed and this is presently followed by a declaration of war, those citizens who are subjects of one or the other belligerent residing in the enemy country are left without any official diplomatic protection. It is, therefore, customary for the belligerents to request some neutral power to assume through its diplomatic officers the representation of the interests of its subjects who remain in the other country.

When, at the outbreak of the war in Europe, the Government of the United States was requested by nearly all of the other belligerents to exercise its good offices in behalf of their respective nationals in enemy countries, the above mentioned conception of this institution was adopted by the Department of State at Washington in its instructions to the diplomatic officers of the United States:

> You are instructed in assuming charge of the subjects of citizens and the interests of a foreign power at war with the country in which you are accredited * * * to examine all complaints which may be laid in behalf of foreign subjects or citizens under your protection, and give to them such assistance and make such representations to the authorities of the country to which you are accredited as may seem to be appropriate in accordance with these special instructions, * * *

The Swiss Federal Council in similar instructions to its diplomatic representatives laid it down that:

> The Legations upon whom falls the duty of representing the interests of a third power near the authorities of the enemy Government * * * are authorized to discuss with the latter, either verbally or by written communication, such questions of material interest which concern the subjects of that nation whose protection has been assumed by Switzerland.

Any diplomatic correspondence between two States at war is, in the nature of things, out of the question. Nevertheless, the mere declaration of war cannot effectively sever with a single stroke the multiplicity of relationships—commercial, material and personal—which have been cultivated up to the time of the break. The departure of the diplomatic envoys, the protection of their private effects and of public and corporately owned property, the situation of war and civil prisoners, the highly complicated question of the continuance of existing treaties between the belligerents, the liquidation and settlement of pending and outstanding inheritances, the regulation of conditions governing the residence and departure of enemy nationals, inquiries concerning missing persons suddenly cut off from intercourse with their families at home, and, last but not least, the provision for those innumerable unfortunates who, by the outbreak of war, find themselves robbed of their means of livelihood and are left completely destitute—all these matters and countless other questions necessitate, in some form, a continuation of diplomatic correspondence. And, since the Governments of warring States can not directly communicate with one another, it is, therefore, incumbent upon the power which has assumed the representation of interests to act as intermediary.

In acting as such an intermediary, a legation necessarily limits itself to the transmission of communications without comment, and any reply is then duly returned in the same manner. Moreover, it should be noted that a legation has no direct communication with the capital of the belligerent which it represents, either by mail or by wire; but reports on all matters which a legation takes up are forwarded to its own Foreign Office, which itself decides whether a further transmission is desirable.

These complicated functions, which must be carried out with consummate tact in order not to intensify or irritate the high-strung sensibilites of the belligerents, are sanctioned by international law and custom, and are exercised with the express consent of the warring States. One point deserves to be emphasized—there is nothing in this activity which can give rise to the least presumption that the Government which so exercises its good offices in behalf of a belligerent in any way identifies itself with the political aims of the latter.

Previous to the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, the former had charge of the interests of twelve of the warring powers. And the manner in which the United States carried out the arduous tasks thus assumed was a model of diplomatic skill. The great majority of these interests have now been taken over by Switzerland. Today Switzerland represents Brazil in Germany, Bulgaria in Rumania, Germany in the United States, England, France, Italy, Japan and Rumania; France in Austria, Italy in Germany and Austria, Rumania in Austria, Austria in France and in Rumania. It is, indeed, no easy task to represent a belligerent State in the country of its opponent. The true democratic spirit, however, which is the foundation upon which rests the Government of Switzerland, the oldest republic in existence, should certainly be a guarantee not only to the Government of the United States, near which the Swiss Legation represents the German interests, but also to the Government whose interests it has been instructed to assume, that the settlement of the problems which arise will be accomplished in a satisfactory and impartial manner.

SWITZERLAND.

Washington, Aug. 10, 1917.

DESTROYED BY LOGIC.

Appointment of Michaelis as a Step in the Direction of Revolution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Germans are atrocious psychologists." Apparently this is the popular summary of German diplomacy and Prussian Kultur. Will the Germans continue making diplomatic mistakes which naturally will redound to our favor? Decidedly yes, and for the very apparent reason that the very "logical" German mind is controlled by inexorable rules and dictums. But it so happens that the volatile mind of humanity and the psychic composition of races are not to be classified by rules of action. Therefore, when German psychologists applied the theory of "Schreckllchkeit" to England, at the outbreak of the war, England rebounded with a memorable momentum that sent Kaiser Wilhelm's picked guard flying from Calais and riveted them to Ypres, to be latterly dislodged. Why did the Germans fraternize with the Russian revolutionists instead of immolating them when Russia was helpless and in the throes of a revolution? Again, because the Germans are poor psychologists. Remembering their mistake against England, their logic told them to reverse their attitude and wait for anarchy to disintegrate the revolutionary Government. But fate, despising logic, again fooled the Kaiser, Ludendorff, and von Hindenburg, and Russia is giving blow for blow, despite the intrigues of the rabid revolutionists.

But the crowning mistake of the German autocracy has just been made in the appointment of Chancellor Michaelis. German autocrats are full-fledged autocrats. They believe not only in an "iron and blood" policy, but they have really been nurtured on this diet until it has become their second nature. The Crown Prince, a young autocrat, in the heyday of his life, dreaming of world supremacy, would just as lief reel to his bourne as to be told to mind his own business. Therefore, it is easy to believe that the military clique is taking a gambler's chance and will try for victory or defeat. This will no doubt lead to a social revolution in Germany, and, unlike the Russian revolution, it will be very bloody. Before the present drama is finished German autocracy will commit blunder after blunder, and it is these blunders which will finally destroy her.

Let us be thankful for Germany's infallible logic.

H. B. HOFFMAN.

New York, Aug. 9, 1917.

Drying Fruits and Vegetables.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that there has been incorporated into the Food Survey bill, which has been passed, a provision authorizing the expending of $80,000 on the new method of drying vegetables and fruits, there is no longer any reason why private individuals should hesitate to put into operation the same method on an enormous scale. The smaller machines, the capacity of which is a ton a day, can be had from the firm in Newark which has undertaken to manufacture them, (Greef Manufacturing Company, 36 Spring Street,) and not a moment should be lost in putting them up in the fertile fields of New Jersey and Long Island, where immense quantities of vegetables are now going to waste. The women are doing a splendid work in canning in their small individual way, and they deserve unbounded credit for their patriotic labors, but the crying necessity of the time is for enormous quantities of this new, inexpensive but delicious fresh-dry product with which to feed our own soldiers and all the hungry populations of our allies.

We shall show a lamentable lack of wise patriotism if we do not immediately get together the capital necessary to preserve the enormous crops of vegetables which our faithful farmers have produced, and which now lie rotting on the ground. The season is so far advanced that what is to be done must be done at once. It is to be hoped that the response to this urgent need will be widespread and immediate.

A meeting to organize this movement will be held at the rooms of the Patriotic Service League, 500 Fifth Avenue, on Monday, Aug. 13, at 5 o'clock.

Descriptions of this wonderful new method of scientific dehydration may be found in The Scientific American for March 10 and in The Evening Post for April 12, as well as in The Globe for Aug. 6.

CHRISTINE LADD FRANKLIN.

Columbia University, Aug. 10, 1917.

Cordial Message from Spartanburg.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

Will you kindly permit me through the columns of your paper to say a few words with reference to the coming of the sons of your State to our community?

As a citizen of Spartanburg, S. C., it gives me pleasure to express our appreciation of the compliment involved in having sent to us the National Guard of the Empire State. However long the war may last, only a small percentage of the people of our city can render actual service in the trenches in Europe. Still we believe profoundly in the fundamental principles for which our country is fighting and wish to do our bit. Hence we covet the opportunity and shall embrace the privilege of doing all we can in every possible way for your sons, who will so soon become our guests and our soldiers. For we earnestly wish to assist our country in her gigantic endeavor to raise a Liberty Army and a Liberty Navy, to fight the liberty battles of the world and bring peace with liberty to all the peoples of the earth.

As the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Spartanburg, I desire to extend a most cordial invitation to every soldier of the New York National Guard to attend our services and to worship with us whenever it may suit their convenience and pleasure to do so. I feel very sure that their presence and co-operation will help us, and I trust that they, on their part, will receive some comfort and strength from our church.

I should like very much to be furnished with a complete list of all the soldiers who are Presbyterians or who come from Presbyterian homes, that I may thereby be given a better opportunity of rendering some personal service to them.

Furthermore, I should most gladly welcome any suggestion from any source as to how my people and myself can best express the desire to help, which we certainly feel.

A. D. F. GILMOUR,
Pastor First Presbyterian Church.

Spartanburg, S. C., July 31, 1917.

Germans Need a Leader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not a pacifist. Far from it. I believe common sense still prevails among the German enemy. Americans here know Germans lack leadership. It may be so in Germany. If we could impress upon them to find a leader to overthrow their tyrants, the war might soon terminate. We are in this fight until this is accomplished. Aviators might be supplied with brief printed literature embodying these suggestions. Let them drop it behind the German lines and it may prove more effective than bullets. "The pen is mightier than the sword" they say. Let us apply it here. The German-American press might aid in this and prove to the United States whether they are possessed of red, white and blue bl

MANY IN PALESTINE DIE FROM HUNGER

American Jewish Refugees, Half Starved, Arrive in Switzerland on Their Way Here.

TURKISH NEGLECT BLAMED

Railroads Are Used for War Transport and Supplies for Civilians Are Shut Off.

BERNE, Aug. 12.—About 100 Palestine Jews, principally the wives and children of men who were naturalized years ago in the United States, arrived here today from Jerusalem on their way to New York. They are traveling at the expense of the United States Government.

Nearly 600 other American Jews were left behind in Palestine, who will follow the present contingent as soon as the United States Government can make arrangements for the journey.

Some of the refugees told The Associated Press today that they had left Jerusalem three months ago, but had to wait two weeks in Aleppo, five days in Damascus, three days in Konier, and six weeks in Constantinople. Other delays were frequent along the route, the train on which they were proceeding being stopped and held for entire days at different places.

Concerning the conditions in Palestine, the travelers said there was much misery. All foodstuffs were extraordinarily high in price and many persons were dying from hunger. Bread cost 12 piastres, or about 50 cents, per kilo, (2.20 pounds.) One hundred piastres in paper were bringing only 25 piastres in silver when the refugees left.

"Formerly," said one of the travelers, "half of Jerusalem lived from American money, especially the poorer Jews, the Christians, and the Greeks. Now American money no longer arrives, and the needs of the people are growing. We willingly left the country, where the Government does not care for the poor people. The Turkish Government actually cares only for soldiers and munition workers.

"All the railroads are occupied almost solely with the transportation of war materials and foodstuffs for the troops. The country near Jerusalem is extraordinarily fertile, but in the towns close by the people are starving."

The refugees are expected to leave within a few days for the United States.

GENEVA, Aug. 12.—The Swiss press is indignant over the condition of American Jews from Palestine and Syrian towns who have arrived in Switzerland after eight weeks of constant traveling under terrible conditions. La Suisse says:

"We have seen many unfortunate refugees of several nationalities pass through our country, but never have they been so miserable as these Americans."

The Zuricher Zeitung says that old men, women, and children among the refugees had been unable to change their linen for eight weeks. They also were half starved.

The American Consular Service in Switzerland is taking care of the refugees, many of whom will not be able to continue their voyage to America for some time owing to bad health. The blame for the condition of the refugees is placed on the Austrian and Turkish Governments.

NEWPORT TEMPTS POETS.

Prizes Offered for a War Parody on Some Topical Song.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Three prizes are offered, the first a gold medal given by Mrs. John R. Drexel, the second a silver medal, and the third a bronze medal for poets and others for a parody on some popular song with the words to be of speal interest to the army and navy. The Parody Prize Contest is the title of the organization having the matter in hand. The contest will close Aug. 31. Copies of songs should be sent to the contest manager, Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, Newport, R. I.

The garage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman of New York was badly damaged by fire this forenoon. Flames were noticed from a warship in the harbor, which landed a detail of officers and marines, while Fort Adams close by sent a detail with fire fighting apparatus. Patrick McQuade, head chauffeur, living upstairs, made a hasty retreat with his family, and with the aid of the men on the place, saved the automobiles and carriages. McQuade was badly burned upon the arm.

Miss Dorothy Willard, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Joseph H. Willard, will be presented sometime during September with a small coming out party. Mrs. Willard had intended to have a large dance, but in view of the war the party will be small. Miss Willard is a sister of the Misses Robreta and Natalja Willard.

Maurice Roche, son of Mrs. Frances Roche, is home on leave of absence from the Harvard Infantry Regiment.

B. de Guzman of Paris and Major and Mrs. Louis Livingston Seeman of New York, R. W. Van Boswick and Rodman Wanamaker of New York, F. L. Ames of Boston, and Hutchinson Scott of Philadelphia registered at the Casino today.

Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite of New York, guests of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, leave Tuesday for Bar Harbor to visit Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brooks.

Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman, entertains with an informal luncheon Tuesday and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will entertain informally with a dinner Aug. 17.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, and Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke entertained informally with dinners tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. Spencer Eddy gave luncheons today.

Word from Bryn Mawr says Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan has recovered from recent indisposition, which caused the closing of the season here of Mr. and Mrs. Dolan.

Mrs. Ogden Mills was the recipient of floral offerings today, which was a birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Edwin H. Tillman, wife of Commander Tillman, U. S. N., will arrive at the Tillman cottage, Jamestown, this week with her daughters, Mrs. L. S. Frazer of Nashville and Miss Marguerite Tillman, and her son, Midshipman Edwin H. Tillman, Jr.

Major Gen. and Mrs W. W. Wotherspoon, U. S. A., are spending August at their cottage in Jamestown.

James J. Van Alen gives an informal dinner Aug. 18.

Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian Mission, has concluded a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padelford.

Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U. S. N., has returned from the Navy Department.

In Trinity Church today, Hospital Sunday, the collection for the Newport Hospital was $3,038.69.

Willis J. Abbot Not In Auto Accident

In the report of an automobile accident in which Ruth Grant of 599 West 190th Street was killed on Saturday, it was stated in THE TIMES yesterday that the car was owned and operated by Willis J. Abbott, a writer, of 361 Wadsworth Avenue. It has been ascertained that Willis J. Abbot, writer and editor, was not the driver or the owner of the car which fatally injured the child.

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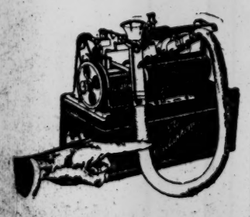

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PARENTS LOSE BOY AT STEAMBOAT PIER

Child 2 Years Old Disappears Mysteriously and the Police Get No Clue.

RIVER DRAGGED IN VAIN

Drowning Theory Advanced, Though None Saw the Youngster Leave Seat in Waiting Room.

While Paul H. Freedman and his wife were waiting at a pier, near the Fort Lee Ferry, at 130th Street and North River, for the Albany boat last night, their two-year-old son, Paul, disappeared and a search of all the piers failed to disclose any person who had seen him leave his mother in the waiting room. It was the theory of the police that the boy had fallen into the river, but Harbor Squad A dragged the river near the piers and failed to bring the body to the surface. Policemen on post near the pier said they had not seen the boy leave the main gates alone or with anybody and they refuse to entertain the theory that he was kidnapped.

A few minutes before the boy disappeared Mr. Freedman left his wife in the waiting room while he went to buy tickets for the journey. When his return was delayed Mrs. Freedman walked a few steps from her seat to see what was detaining her husband. Upon her return she found that Paul, who had been sitting quietly near her, had disappeared. A search for him was begun immediately, but the parents could find no person who had seen the boy leave the seat. The pier is surrounded by an iron fence, and the boy could reach the river only by going through a gate at the end. A negro porter said he had opened the gate to take out a piece of baggage, but asserted that he had not seen the boy at all.

Mrs. Freedman became ill from anxiety, and it was necessary for the police to call physicians from the Knickerbocker Hospital to treat her. After she was convinced that further search for Paul on the pier was fruitless she went to her home at 112 West Ninety-sixth Street, after asking the Captain of the Albany boat to watch for the boy as the passengers went ashore at Albany.

Paul was large for his age, had brown hair and eyes, and wore a white suit and tan shoes and stockings. His father has a drygoods shop at 728 Columbus Avenue.

WILD OYSTERS SCARCE.

Market Is Now Supplied Through Artificial Propagation.

Not one bushel in one thousand of mature oysters ready for market is found growing wild any more. This applies to the product of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and, in a lesser degree, to Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia. Instead of growing naturally in the majority of these States, the artificial propagation, cultivation, and planting of oysters on a large scale now produces most of the bivalves that are eaten in this country.

As a result of this, oyster farming, as it is called, has developed into a large and lusty industry. It is comparable to the grain-growing industry, but differs markedly in that the production of the oyster is more complicated and costly. A large oyster farm frequently will comprise thousands of acres of land under from fifteen to seventy-five feet of water, and the favorite locations are along Narragansett, Peconic, Gardiners, Great South, and Chesapeake Bays.

Because of the great extent of some of the "farms," small boats, such as are used in collecting wild oysters, are impracticable, and have been replaced by small steamers. These vessels average a daily "catch" of about 8,000 bushels of oysters.

19 FISHERMEN LOST IN GALE OFF CAPE COD

Drowned Men All Portuguese—Eight Other Fishermen Also Probably Perished.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Nineteen Portuguese fishermen of Provincetown, Mass., were drowned when the dories in which they were fishing off Cape Cod were swamped by a gale that came up suddenly late Friday afternoon. The men were from the fishing schooners Mary C. Santos and Natalie J. Nelson, which arrived here tonight.

Eight Gloucester fishermen, comprising the crews of the small fishing schooners Daniel and Alice Stetson, are also believed to have been lost in the gale. Members of the crew of the fishing schooner Virginia reported that they saw both the Daniel and the Stetson making desperate efforts to ride the storm, and later saw boats and wreckage from both craft wash by.

Several other fishing schooners reported narrow escapes for their crews. The storm struck the fishing fleet ninety miles south by southeast off Highland Light, a sixty-five-mile wind sweeping up from the southeast and suddenly veering to the northwest.

WAR STIRS SPIRIT OF G. A. R.

Veterans Plan Big Turnout in Boston—Refuse to Cut Out Parade.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The Grand Army of the Republic plans to make a showing during its fifty-first annual encampment, which begins on Aug. 19, which shall demonstrate by numbers and spirit the fullness of its support of the young men now upholding, or about to shoulder, the nation's arms. Department Commander Daniel Denny of Worcester said today that advices received from the forty-four departments of the country indicated that all would be represented.

Year by year the attendance at the annual encampments has been falling off, but this year will mark a snapback in numbers and a revivified spirit, in the opinion of Commander Denny, based on reports from the several departments now at hand. Instead of the 6,000 men who were in line at Kansas City last year, from 8,000 to 10,000 are expected in Boston.

The spirit of the veterans was shown when, after suggestions from various sides that their parade be omitted this year because they were "getting too old to march," they decided, after informal correspondence, that they wanted to step out again. Those of the veterans who are able will march over the route of a mile and a half, while others will ride in automobiles.

MISS EDITH RIKER ENGAGED.

Daughter of Andrew L. Riker to Wed an English Army Officer.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew L. Riker of By the Way, Fairfield, Conn., have announced the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Edith Whiting Riker, to Lieutenant Bertram W. Ainsworth, a member of the British Army Commission now in this country and a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ainsworth of Swinden, England. Mr. Riker is a member of the Council of National Defense and is the head of the Locomobile Company of America.

The marriage will take place this Autumn in the Fairfield church and the reception will follow at the Riker home. Miss Riker is a niece of John J. Riker, Samuel Riker, and Mrs. J. Amory Haskell of New York. Miss Charlotte A. Riker is her sister.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. John Dunstan Pryor of South Orange announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Mary Pryor, to Dr. Benjamin A. Furman, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Furman of 156 North Seventh Street, Newark. Dr. Furman is a Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Miller-Witherbee Wedding Aug. 16.

Plans for the marriage of Miss Evelyn Spencer Witherbee, the only daughter of Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee of 4 Fifth Avenue and Ledgeside, Port Henry, N. Y., and Charles Duncan Miller, a son of Mrs. Charles Addison Miller, have been completed. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon in Grace Church, and the reception will be held at Sherry's. It will be a small and quiet affair, as Miss Witherbee is in mourning for her father. Her only attendant will be Mrs. James E. Miller, (Miss Gladys Kissel,) sister-in-law of Mr. Miller. Most of the ushers have been at Plattsburg with Mr. Miller, and are Marshall R. Kernochan, William Baylis, Jr., William B. Luther, John A. Dix, Alexander D. B. Pratt, David J. Ely, John H. Auerbach, Benjamin R. C. Low, Ethelbert L. Low, and William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr.

CHURCH CONGRESS CALLED.

Movement Aims to Co-ordinate Work Along Social Lines.

Fred B. Smith, the former Y. M. C. A. worker and promoter of the Men and Religion movement of some years ago, is now, through the Federal Council of Churches, pushing interchurch federations in various cities. The council has called a congress to meet in Pittsburgh on the first three days in October. The argument advanced is that churches ought, like other enterprises, to co-operate to advance social questions. It is said that some hundreds of delegates will attend, chiefly from Middle West cities, where effective federations are at work.

Seven reports are preparing, and they will be sent to those who register before Sept. 15. One of the reports is on the work of churches in and near army camps. Another touches the subject of peace. Speakers for public meetings to be held during the congress include Governor Milliken of Maine, John R. Mott, if his duties in war work permit; the Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman of Minneapolis, and Daniel A. Polling, long interested in Christian Endeavor work. It is said that prominence will be given by the congress to study of methods that really advance Christian work.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Vacation Necessities
Scarce Elsewhere—Plenty Here

Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1 & $1.50
Khaki Shirts, 79c, $1.15 up to $3
Silk Shirts, $2.98, $3.98, $6.50
White Flannel Trousers, $3.65

"The Water's Fine!"

Wool Bathing Suits $3.50 & $4.50 Bought in 1916 Worth Now $5 & $6

Athletic Underwear 29c each Regularly 50c of Striped Madras. All sizes.

Union Suits, 59c Worth $1.00

Bates Street Soft Shirts, $1.75 $2.00 and $2.50 Grades A Clearaway at "Cut Price"

"Straws Down"

Panamas, $3.50 were $5 to $7
Sennits, 95c were $1.49 & $1.90
Splits and Mackinaws, Now $2.25, were $4 and $5

Outing Hats & Caps, 50c, 95c. In Silk, Duck, Tweed, Mohair, Etc.

QUOTES WILSON'S VIEWS.

Hopkins Tells of Interview Regarding Suffrage Pickets.

J. A. H. Hopkins, National Progressive Committeeman of Morristown, N. J., sent to the newspapers yesterday copies of letters which he had mailed to members of Congress, giving details of matters be called to the attention of President Wilson in an interview at the White House a few days before the sixteen militant suffragists were pardoned from the Washington Workhouse for picketing the Executive Mansion. Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins was one of these prisoners.

"At the outset of our interview," Mr. Hopkins wrote, "I stated that, while he was the champion of democracy at home, and while we were engaged in a war having for its object the establishment of democracy abroad, practically every act of the Congress and Administration since war was declared had been of an autocratic character. As evidence of this I cited several illustrations."

Mr. Hopkins says he told the President that because of this situation the entire country was in a state of unrest. He then told the President, he says, that the arrest of the suffragists was "outrageous and farcical." Mr. Hopkins gives the reply of the President in these words:

"The President stated to me that he had never at any time objected to the pickets, nor had they annoyed him. He accepted my statement, and took it as his own, that the sixteen pickets had not violated any law or any ordinance and were absolutely guiltless. He criticised the Judge's introduction of the Russian banner into the trial as quite out of place, and volunteered the statement that he, the President, did not consider this banner was either treasonable or seditious.

"He (the President) finally asked me what I thought should be done, and when I told him that a pardon had been suggested he immediately called my attention to the fact that this would only be a temporary measure of relief and did not at all solve the real problem, which he agreed could only be solved by the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. He told me, however, that he could not add to the war program unless he considered additional measures were necessary as war measures, and that if he did so it would be forcing legislation, which, however, he was justified in doing if an emergency existed."

Mr. Hopkins wrote that his purpose in calling these matters to the attention of the members of the Congress was to urge them to maintain democracy at home and refute the charge that the legislative branch of the Federal Government had become a mere "rubber stamp."

POLICE CAPTAIN DUNN DIES.

Keeper of Criminal Records Had an Unfailing Memory.

Captain James W. Dunn, who was in charge of the Criminal Records Bureau at Police Headquarters for many years, died last night at the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, in his fifty-ninth year. Captain Dunn became ill last Thursday, and his condition was diagnosed as appendicitis. Following an operation on Saturday morning it was said that he would not live.

Captain Dunn became a member of the Police Department in March, 1879, and after several years was appointed to the Detective Bureau. Later, because of his retentive memory, he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Criminal Records. It was daily custom to inspect the prisoners brought to Police Headquarters at the "lineup," and often, due to his memory of names and faces, criminals whose records were not at Headquarters were identified by Captain Dunn.

Lady Purdon Clarke Dies.

Word was received here yesterday of the death in London of Lady Purdon Clarke, widow of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, who was from 1905 to 1910 Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city. Sir Purdon Clarke assumed the Directorship of the museum at the instance of the late J. P. Morgan, and resigned in 1910 because of failing health.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. EDWARD J. MISKELLA, who was pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Dover, N. J., died at the Dover General Hospital yesterday from a cerebral hemorrhage. In his forty-ninth year.

JOSEPH ECKFORD RHODES, a photo-engraver, of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Midway Avenue, Sanwood, N. J. He formerly lived in Hempstead, L. I.

JOSEPH DORSEY, for many years an employe of the Knox Hat Company of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 1,509 Park Place, Brooklyn.

HENNING T. CARLSEN, 68 years old, a retired sea Captain, died on Friday at his home, 1 Second Place, Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

JOHN G. HOFFMAN, a retired business man, died suddenly on Friday at his home, 719 Seneca Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year.

HELEN ROWAN LEWIS, wife of William Lewis, and for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at her home, 217 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 61 years.

CLARENCE MARSHALL, a well-known resident of Long Island City, died in the Homestead Sanitarium, Saratoga Springs, on Friday. His home was at 123 Hunters Avenue, Long Island City.

PETROMELLA A. NORBERG KEEGAN, wife of Ensign Adrian I. Keegan, U. S. N., died on Saturday at her home, 458 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn.

ALBERT W. BOESEN, an employe of the Eiseman Magneto Company and formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Friday at Liberty, N. Y.

FOREST BUCK, formerly a Quartermaster Sergeant of the Ninth Coast Artillery and a veteran of the Spanish American war, died on Saturday at his home, 156 Russell Street, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

Mrs. MAY A. MALLOY LAMERDIN, 39 years old, the wife of John P. Lamerdin, a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at her home, 275 Elton Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. GERTRUDE E. CLARKE, 80 years old, formerly a resident of Flushing, L. I., died on Friday at the home of her daughter, Miss Annie Van Nostrand, at Wakefield, Mass.

Mrs. BERTHA BAHNTGE, wife of George F. Bahntge, died on Saturday at her home, 1,403 Avenue F, Flatbush, aged 32 years.

EDWARD LOUDON NORTON, a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a descendant of John Trumbull, the artist, whose paintings of stirring events in the history of this country adorn many public buildings and the Trumbull Gallery at the National Capitol at Washington, is dead at Fort Meyer, Fla., in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. MARTHA PETRIE, a cousin of the late Admiral George Dewey and widow of the Rev. James Petrie, died yesterday at her home, 319 East Sixth Street, Plainfield, N. J., in her eighty-fifth year.

LOUIS TIM, former head of Tim & Co. and a Director of the Montefiore Home, died on Saturday at his home in Cedar Avenue, Long Branch, in his seventy-eighth year.

JOSEPH SYNOTT, 83 years old, a contractor, died on Saturday at his home, 117 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Dr. HOMER H. WARNER, 80 years old, who was a surgeon with the First Massachusetts Cavalry during the civil war, was found dead yesterday at his home, 106 West Seventy-first Street.

THOMAS S. MINAHAN, lawyer and banker of Seattle, Wash., former President of the Federation of Catholic Societies, is dead at Seattle.

Mrs. EMMA E. BODE, widow of F. Oscar Bode of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at her home there.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently for France, were:

R. J. Adams, George Acheson, Mrs. Frederick Allen, Miss Jennie P. Anderson, J. C. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson C. Brown, S. G. Baker, Alfred I. Barton, David N. Beach, James C. Brown, Miss Margaret Barnier, Miss A. M. Buchanan, J. C. Colwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cole, Donaldson Clark, Miss S. R. Carter, A. W. Cooke, J. A. Chamberlain, David H. Chapine, Miss M. L. Desly, F. S. Early, Charles Eaton, Le Roy Frost, A. S. Fish, M. T. Farley, Miss Irene D. Fallon, Mrs. Ruby L. Fleming, S. H. Griffith, E. A. Good, Miss N. L. Gillette, Miss E. Gilman, Mrs. V. Hull, S. M. Hamilton, B. H. Howes, W. C. Harrison, W. S. Innes, Mrs. M. G. Johnston, L. B. Keaney, K. A. Kennedy, H. C. Lavender, Cosmo J. Morgan, Gerald P. Nelson, H. Porter, W. S. Naylor, Miss A. E. Reid, J. R. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stallings, Miss Ada J. Smith, Mrs. G. Tallant, Miss Lucy Stockton, Miss Florence Shevlin, William A. White, Henry Allen, Prince Poniatowski, John M. Willard, Thomas F. Wilson, G. A. Wilson, Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

Among the passengers who arrived recently from a British port, were:

Miss Nancy Beirne, E. H. Berry, J. B. Clarkson, Joseph R. Darling, A. C. Dodge, Ian Forbes-Robertson, Henry H. Houston, C. H. Hubbard, Charles S. Lawrie, Mrs. W. R. Lougheed, D. Lougheed, A. T. M. Mather, A. K. Roden, Patrick Ryan, Thomas H. Skene, Edmund Stevenson, John D. Taylor, F. M. Woolworth, Mrs. J. Flynn, D. Brewer, F. W. Bussell, Stanley Edgar, A. V. James, James Hooley, F. H. Williams, O. Nelson, Miss S. E. Nutley, William Palmer, H. L. Sampson, Robert Hanley, George A. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Davis.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FUHR.—To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fuhr, at Dr. Lloyd's Sanitarium, a son, Sunday, Aug. 5.

BAUER.—Aug. 9, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Bauer, a son.

FEITLER.—Aug. 11, Park Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Feitler, a son.

Engaged.

FARKAS—STRELITZ.—Helen Mildred Strelitz to Joseph Farkas.

GROSSMAN—STEINER.—Tessie Steiner to Dr. Jac Grossman.

HECHT—BENJAMIN.—Edith J. Benjamin to Norman L. Hecht.

LAPIDES—KALISON.—Anna Kalison to Louis Lapides.

MILLARD—SILVERMAN.—Frieda Silverman to William J. Millard.

TENNER—HAUSEN.—Madeline Helen Hausen to Edmund A. Tenner.

Married.

COHEN—DE PINNA.—Mr. George de Pinna announces the marriage of his daughter, Marie, to Mr. Otto Cohen, Aug. 11, 1917, London and Johannesburg papers please copy.

COGGER—CLARK.—At 116 East 63d St., on Saturday, Aug. 11, by the Rev. Leland F. Cary, Mrs. Catharine Clark, daughter of Mrs. James Wilson Clark, to Henry Elliott Cooper.

DAVIES—TOWNSEND.—Mrs. Caroline Townsend announces the marriage of her daughter, Laura, to Mr. John Wilford Aurther Davies, on Sunday, Aug. 12, at her residence, 34 Stratford Road, Brooklyn.

ORTMAN—GROSSMAN.—Flora Grossman to Samuel J. Ortman of New York.

BLOCK—CASE.—Aug. 11, Ethel Case to Charles I. Block.

BLUMENTHAL—HAUSSMAN.—Aug. 8, Helen Haussman to Bernard Blumenthal.

JARRETT—SCHWARTZ.—Aug. 6, Estelle R. Schwartz to Arnold W. Jarrett.

LA RUE—WARTMAN.—Aug. 1, Johanna Wartman to Leopold J. La Rue.

LICHTENSTEIN—STEINER.—Aug. 4, Pearl C. Steiner to Jerome P. Lichtenstein.

LINK—LEVY.—Aug. 7, Evelyn Levy to Benjamin Link.

ROSENTHAL—WEST.—Aug. 7, Blanche West to Robert J. Rosenthal.

WEIL—FALKENBERG.—Aug. 5, Mildred Falkenberg to Irving Weil.

Died.

AIKEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, Alfred T. Aiken, age 48 years, 21 days, beloved husband of Alice Aiken. Funeral services Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1917, at 2:30 P. M., at his late home, Park Ridge, N. J.

ARENDT.—Charles. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Frank E. Campbell Building, 1,970 Broadway, Monday, 11 o'clock.

DANIELS.—Sunday morning, at Clinton, N. Y., Minnie Williams, wife of Henry Everett Case Daniels and daughter of the late Judge Othniell Williams, Detroit and Evanston (Ill.) papers please copy.

DILGER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 12, at Far Rockaway, Josephine, beloved wife of the late Ludwig Dilger. Funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 24 Butler Place, thence to the Church of Saint Mosiah, Pacific St. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

ELLIOT.—Margaret J., widow of Henry A. Elliot, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harry B. Russell, 307 East 84th. Services at St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church, 141st St. and St. Nicholas Av., Monday, 8 P. M.

FLYNN.—John Flynn, husband of the late Margaret Theresa Wallace. Funeral from his residence, 420 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, Aug. 14, thence to the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Av. and McDonough St.

FOLEY.—On Aug. 12, Ellen Mary Foley, in her 83d year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 11 A. M.

HOLLAND.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, Thomas E., the son of the late Patrick and Ann Holland, brother of Mrs. George Lowerre, formerly of the Seventh Ward, member of the John F. Ahearn Association. Funeral from his late residence, 431 East 87th St., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

HORTON.—G. M. S., on Aug. 12, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John Seward, Nutley, N. J., in his seventieth year. Services Monday on the arrival of the 2:43 train from Jersey City. Boston papers please copy.

KEEGAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, 1917, Petronella A. Norberg, beloved wife of Ensign Adrian I. Keegan, U. S. N., at her residence, 458 14th St., Brooklyn. Funeral Tuesday. Acc., 14, private.

LEDEMAN.—Suddenly at Edgemere, L. I., Aug. 11, 1917, Helena Bien, relict of David and beloved mother of Luke, Dr. M. D., Mattie Heyman, Dr. E. D., and M. Deutsch. Funeral from 219 Central Av., Far Rockaway, Monday, 10 o'clock. Interment Oheb Scholem Cemetery, Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock.

LOSEE.—At Roslyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 11, 1917, Caroline A. Losee, widow of Washington Losee, in her 86th year. Funeral services and burial private.

McKEE.—On Aug. 12, Hannah McKee, in her ninety-third year. Funeral services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. E. Mooney, 72 West 105th St., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 1 P. M. sharp.

MACBETH.—William, on Friday, Aug. 10, at Southampton Hospital, William, beloved husband of Jessie Louise and father of Robert Walker Macbeth, aged 66 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 834 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock.

MILLER.—At Westfield, N. J., on Aug. 10, 1917, Violet Anderson, wife of William Miller and eldest daughter of the late Walter and Janet Graham Anderson, in her 66th year. Funeral services at her late residence, Springfield Road, Mountainside, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 13, 1917, at 2:30 P. M.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Aug. 12, at his home, Tuxedo Park, Hoffman Miller, son of George Macculloch and the late Elizabeth Hoffman Miller. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NORTON.—Edward Loudon Norton, Aug. 8, son of the late Mary Louise Allen and Henry Dearborn Norton. Funeral Monday, 10 A. M., Church Heavenly Rest.

PETRIE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 12, 1917, Martha Jane Hall, widow of the Rev. James Petrie, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 319 East 6th St., Plainfield, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 3 o'clock.

PHELAN.—Katherine Keane, widow of Thomas A. Phelan, died Saturday, Aug. 11. Funeral at Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Centre Av., New Rochelle, Tuesday morning, at quarter after ten. Train leaves New York 9:18 A. M.

RHODES.—At Fanwood, N. J., on Aug. 12, 1917, Joseph Eckford Rhodes, husband of Annie A. Cherry. Funeral services from his late residence, Midway Av., Fanwood, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 14, at 8 o'clock. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, Wednesday noon. Please omit flowers.

SCHWERIN.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, Henrietta, dearly beloved wife of Bernhard and devoted mother of Rena and Leo Schwerin. Funeral at the convenience of family.

SEE.—Aug. 12, Van Wart, son of Edward and the late Louisa Bannister See. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Tuesday evening, 8:30. Interment private.

SLUTZKY.—Bertha, Saturday, Aug. 11. Funeral today, (Monday,) 10 A. M. sharp, from her residence, 1,771 Madison Av.

SUYDAM.—Entered into eternal life on Saturday, Aug. 11, 1917, Cornelia, daughter of the late Cornelius R. and Jane E. Suydam, in the 76th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 458 Classon Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 10:30 o'clock.

TIM.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, at West End, N. J., after a short illness, Louis Tim, in his 78th year. Funeral private. Interment at Salem Fields Cemetery, Monday morning at 11:30.

WATT.—At Cedar Knolls, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 11, entered into life eternal, William Watt, son of the late Margaret Sherman and William Watt of New York. Interment Middletown, Conn.

BULTYNEK.—Lena, Aug. 11. Funeral, 161 Eighth Av., today, 2 P. M.

CONNOR.—John, 126 Madison St., Aug. 10. Funeral today, 9:00 A. M.

DUGDALE.—Jane M., 166 E. 91st St., Aug. 10. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

FITZGIBBON.—Margaret, 154 East 108th St., Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GRANGER.—Catherine, 339 East 30th St., Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HYNES.—Michael J., 512 Third Av., Aug. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SMITH.—Henrietta, Aug. 11. Funeral, 239 Lenox Av., today, 2 P. M.

WALSH.—Ellen, 237 East 24th St., Aug. 11. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BUCK.—Forest, 156 Russell St., Aug. 11, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow.

CULLEN.—Anastasia D., 444 13th St.; Aug. 12, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

John W. Lyon 61 E. 125th St. Oldest Established, Economical. Phone 1533 Harlem

23d St. & 6th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL 68th St. B'way &

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
263 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Died.

DONNELLY.—Elizabeth, 3,822 Fifth Av., Aug. 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FEY.—John J., 616 2d St., Aug. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HOWARD.—Rodger, 62 Madison St., Aug. 11. Funeral Aug. 16, 9:30 A. M.

McGOLDRICK.—Mary A., 44 Reid Av., Aug. 11. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

McKINNEY.—Vincent de Paul, 071 Flatbush Av., Aug. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

NADELL.—Henry, 404 Hendricks St., Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow.

O'LEARY.—Agnes, 415 W. 53d St. Aug. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PURDY.—Robert A., 74 Cumberland St., Aug. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

ABBEY.—Edith G., 820 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill, Aug. 8.

BUSHFIELD.—Julia, 53 Syosset St., Richmond Hill, Aug. 9, aged 80.

CLARKE.—Elizabeth R. F., 559 6th Av., College Point, Aug. 9, aged 31.

FOLEY.—Thomas, Bellmore, Aug. 10. Funeral today.

HENRY.—Thomas, 35 Bradford Av., Flushing, Aug. 9, aged 59.

LACKNER.—John, 1,004 Bedford Av., Clarenceville, Aug. 9, aged 20.

LEROY.—Percy, 153 Lincoln St., Flushing, Aug. 9, aged 4 months.

McGARRY.—John J., 18 Nassau St., Astoria, Aug. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McNAMARA.—Andrew, Great Neck, Aug. 10, aged 20. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MARSHALL.—Colonel Wallace A., 123 Hunter Av., Long Island City, Aug. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MILOSERIE.—Josephine, 190 8th Av., Long Island City, Aug. 9, aged 50.

MULVANEY.—Eliz

Officers Appointed from New York Regiment at Plattsburg Training Camp

LAST OF COMMISSIONS FROM PLATTSBURG

Adjt. Gen. McCain Announces the Names of Those Who Have Won Appointments.

ASSUME RANK WEDNESDAY

Successful Candidates Are Named in Order of Their Standing in the Army List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Adjt. Gen. McCain today instructed the commanding officer of the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to inform those concerned of appointments which have been made, to date from Aug. 15, 1917.

The order in list of Plattsburg officers in this so-called "New York regiment" indicates lineal rank based on standing, and the names will go into the army register in the order announced. Today's appointments follow:

First Company.

MAJOR, INFT., O. R. C.
Metcalf, Walter W., New York City.
Power, Ormonde E., Babylon, L. I.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.
Dodge, W. Earl, New York City.
Shurtleff, Harold R., New York City.
Achelis, Thomas, New York City.
Purcell, Burg, New York City.
McLoughlin, James B., New York City.
Williams, Charles S., Jr., New York City.
Kelly, Augustin, New York City.
Young, William Henry, New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Everett, Eugene F., New York City.
Tweedy, Albert W., New York City.
Burchell, John A., Bayshore, L. I.
Howe, Maurice W., Fitchburg, Mass.
Mooers, John H., Plattsburg, N. Y.
Elmer, Basil B., New York City.
Campbell, George Bagly, New York City.
Mack, William, New York City.
Dwyer, Richard M., Bedford, Mass.
Talbout, Frank B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
O'Shea, Joseph M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Siebert, Charles F., United States Army.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Clokey, Gerald, New York City.
Forster, Frederick A., New York City.
Gildersleeve, Roger M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hourigan, Frank M., New York City.
Henderson, Edward Everett, Anderson, S. C.
Quigg, Murray Townsend, New York City.
Clarke, Arthur M., New York City.
Ranke, David, New York City.
Jessup, Theodore C., New York City.
Bradley, Edward D., New York City.
Cole, Howard C., New York City.
Burkman, Benedict, Staten Island, N. Y.
Corduan, Malcolm, New York City.
Kenderdine, John D., New York City.
Barlow, Warren S., New York City.
Park, Dennard, Roslyn, L. I.
Newton, Raymond H., New York City.
Munger, Van Vechten, New York City.
Lacy, Philip Lawyer, New York City.
Christman, Clarence J., New York City.
Morrison, John S., Yonkers, N. Y.
De Aguero, Miguel E., Jr., New York City.
Sampors, Harry F., Yonkers, N. Y.
Beaman, George Lee, New York City.
Custer, William Louis, New York City.
Gilham, John Russell, New York City.
Livingston, Walter F., Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Morrisson, Henry W., Newburg, N. Y.
Palmer, Elwell, New York City.
Steinhardt, Montimore L., New York City.
Hemphill, Edward S., New York City.
De Lacy, Aubrey B., New York City.
Canyon, Frank, New York City.
Laux, Thomas C., Boston Harbor, Mass.
Morris, William H., New Brighton, S. I.
Wilson, Sinclair J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Reed, Carroll B., New York City.

CAPTAIN, INFT., NATIONAL ARMY.
Buttner, Julius C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
McKnight, Francis Herron, New York City.
McAllister, Paul, New York City.
Tator, Charles S., Northport, L. I.
Griffin, Walter H., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Allen, Oliver, New York City.
Graham, Grover C., United States Army.
Flowers, Alonzo C., United States Army.
Board, Walter, United States Army.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Miller, Charles D., New York City.
Hackett, Edmund, New York City.
Richardson, James P., New York City.
Walsh, Samuel, New York City.

Second Company.

MAJOR, INFT., O. R. C.
Dall, Charles W., New York City.
Woodward, Harold C., New York City.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.
McKay, Robert Gordon, New York City.
Fogarty, Joseph G., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lapham, Roger D., New York City.
Paton, Henry T., New York City.
Foss, Wilson F., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Draper, William F., Yonkers, N. Y.
Lewis, R. V., Jr., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Fowler, Robert C., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Patterson, Robert P., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Graf, Frederick W., New York City.
Waite, Malcolm L., Yonkers, N. Y.
Hubbell, George L., Jr., Garden City, L. I.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Rice, Warren, Co. E., 22d Inft., N. G.
Campbell, Duncan, Cold Spring, N. Y.
Warren, George H., Jr., New York City.
Friedlaender, William M., New York City.
Towns, Edward B., New York City.
Lucas, Grant R., New York City.
Kingsley, Paul, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Corse, Cadwallader C., Merrick, L. I.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
De Rham, Charles, New York City.
Aldridge, Shirley V., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miller, Danforth, New York City.
Cordier, Auguste Julien, New York City.
Broughton, Averell M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Doggett, William Kirk, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Minton, Charles, New York City.
Griffen, Clarence J., New York City.
Curtis, Jerome J., New York City.
Meyer, William J., New York City.
Grafmuller, Gus E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bradshaw, Thomas H., Flushing, L. I.
Young, Donald, New York City.
Shearman, Reimer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mason, James J., Jr., Richmond Hills, L. I.
Crosby, Percy, Richmond Hills, L. I.
Davidow, Leonard L., New York City.
Slocum, Frank A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stickler, Edward L., New York City.
Field, Seymour B., New York City.
Brown, Louis A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomas, Lloyd McC., New York City.
Miller, Haydock H., New York City.
Stern, Fair, New York City.
Cooke, William C., New York City.
Gillette, Frederick A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gleason, Charles W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
McFarland, Dr. Denman T., New York City.
Bartholomew, John G., New York City.
Goodwin, Schuyler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fiato, Walter C., New York City.
Beatty, Thomas B., New York City.
Bates, Francis A., New York City.
Carter, Franklin W., New York City.
Durant, Robert C. Bon, New York City.
Hilton, Robert H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Reisler, Percy A., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Foto, Harry F., New York City.
Schastel, Walter William, New York City.
Otte, Frank R., New York City.
Gilmore, Samuel, Bronxville, N. Y.
Monie, Willis C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pulpel, Frank J., New York City.
Brown, George T., New York City.
Barker, Lester A., New York City.
Andes, James C., New York City.
Van Wening, Eugene, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPTAIN, INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Wrenn, George S., New York City.
Coke, Philip Sac., New York City.
Williams, James D., New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Husband, Percy J. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Loughborough, James M., New York City.
Thomasson, Joseph F., New York City.
Kramer, John H., United States Army.
Howe, Frank E., United States Army.
Hopper, Pearl D., United States Army.
Bendix, Taylor, United States Army.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Miller, Charles D., New York City.
Markoe, Stephen C., New York City.
Washburn, William M., New York City.
Fish, John A., Jr., New York City.
Appleton, Frederick P., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Schuyler, James E., New York City.
Burges, Henry P., New York City.
Sullman, Harper, New York City.
Donnelly, Edmond J., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Resignation of William Henry Beers, Elmsbridge, N. Y., of his commission as First Lieut. is accepted, to take effect Aug. 14, and appointed Second Lieut., Inft., National Army, to date from Aug. 15.

Third Company.

MAJOR, INFT., O. R. C.
Hay, De Lancey K., Fairbury, L. I.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.
Drippen, A. Ringgold, New York City.
Johnstone, Charles F., New York City.
Urquhart, John K., New York City.
Lehmkuhl, Henry W., New York City.
Eldred, Hubert W., New York City.
Durell, Thomas F., New York City.
Vaughan, Henry, New York City.
Crawford, Walter, New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Dayton, Allan B., New York City.
Leslie, J. Langdon, Flushing, L. I.
Waite, Stanley Byron, Yonkers, N. Y.
Lamm, Gustav H., New York City.
Leonard, Henry W., New York City.
Macheski, William J., New York City.
Young, Thomas Baldano, New York City.
Bacon, George William, New York City.
Packard, John F. R., New York City.
Hornbeck, Harrison E., Yonkers, N. Y.
Lorini, M. Campbell, Yonkers, N. Y.
Kennedy, John J., United States Army.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Hall, Grosvenor, Lawrence, L. I.
Hyde, Seymour Worrall, New York City.
Sutherland, Walter J., New York City.
Cleveland, James H., New York City.
Huttlinger, Kurt J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jackson, Thomas J., New York City.
Diaz, Julian L., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Countiss, Frederick, New York City.
Riordan, John J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Blanchard, Agnew C., New York City.
Snow, John B., Helburn, N. Y.
Whitmarsh, Francis L., New York City.
Butler, John C., Yonkers, N. Y.
Moore, Henry T., New York City.
McGuire, Charles R., New York City.
Ruescher, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lawyer, James E., New York City.
Sawyer, Homer Eugene, Jr., New York City.
McGarvey, Edward, Jr., New York City.
O'Sullivan, Thomas L., New York City.
Hoffman, Francis J., New York City.
Hayes, Michael J., Hamilton, N. Y.
Melly, Frank A., New York City.
Glover, Edmund Patten, New York City.
Horton, Russell, White Plains, N. Y.
Roth, Paul K., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Morris, Oliver W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Selbert, Walter E., New York City.
Doyle, Francis, New York City.
Foster, H. Elbert, Jr., White Plains, N. Y.
Weeks, Richard E., New York City.
Powell, Henry R., Hempstead, L. I.
Medcalfe, Earl K., New York City.
Rutherford, J. Kenneth, New York City.
Helfer, Norman T., New York City.
Flynn, Walter V., New York City.
Judge, Edward A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Norris, Elton R., New York City.
Mueller, Edward C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Donaldson, James Howard, New York City.
Minot, Sedgwick, New York City.
Kleidberg, John H., New York City.
Klugescheid, Richard C., New York City.
Long, Frank M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Naylor, Christian I., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Metcalfe, Earl K., New York City.
Morgan, George H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
McTague, Stephen J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bolden, Ernest H., New York City.
Smith, Charles C., New York City.
Wright, William H., New York City.
Lothrop, Ernest O., New York City.
McKeon, Andrew J., Dover, N. J.
O'Dougherty, John E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Simon, Henry M., New York City.

CAPTAIN, INFT., NATIONAL ARMY.
Thacher, Archibald G., New York City.
Aitken, Robert I., New York City.
Du Bois, Arthur, New York City.
Hicks, Jacob L., Highland Falls, N. Y.
Bull, Frederic, New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Norman, John, United States Army.
Smith, Jack, United States Army.
Sweeney, John L., United States Army.
Czak, Anthony, United States Army.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Poe, Neilson, New York City.
McAleer, John J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Schoenleber, Frederick, Yonkers, N. Y.
Oldham, Edward, New York City.
Schmidt, Rudolph C., New York City.
Lefferts, Marshall C., Jr., New York City.
Stene, Gaston, New York City.
Stone, Norman L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Fourth Company.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.
Stilwell, John, Yonkers, N. Y.
Bull, Charles M., Jr., New York City.
Robertson, Richard, New York City.
Robertson, Carroll M., New York City.
Higgins, Charters K., New York City.
Fink, Charles M., New York City.
Noen, John G., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Young, Harry C., White Plains, N. Y.
Koch, Arthur C., Larchmont, N. Y.
Sherman, William D., New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Baskerville, Charles A., Jr., New York City.
Kenyon, Theodore S., New York City.
Wiley, Alexander, New York City.
Gesner, John M., Jr., Nyack, N. Y.
Warner, John H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Schirmer, Hermome B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
O'Neale, James S., Jr., New York City.
Arnold, Howard W., New York City.
Brown, Jesse, United States Army.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Collins, Leon F., Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Cole, Sidney T., New York City.
Ross, Arthur Paul, New York City.
Bissell, Howard G., New York City.
Hay, John L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hebard, Salmon P., New York City.
Rivers, Anthony J., Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Hirsch, Stephen J., New York City.
Mooney, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hirschman, Simon V., New York City.
Bryant, Thomas A., New York City.
Pickard, Charles A., Elmhurst, L. I.
Thompson, Roger W., New York City.
Feeney, Parnell, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Simmons, John A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gregory, Gordon, New York City.
Stevens, Harry A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dealy, Edwin R., Lynbrook, L. I.
Bellcamp, Chauncey, New York City.
Handford, Ferdinand, New York City.
Russell, Henry E., New York City.
Pickerdike, Clinton V., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Donohue, William M., New York City.
Gardner, Earl M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wolff, Fred R., New York City.
Favell, Judson R., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Quackenbush, Leonard C., New York City.
Peck, George C., New York City.
Osborn, William R., New York City.
Walsh, Preston P., New York City.
Van Siclen, Leslie B., Tarrytown, N. Y.
Curran, Cyril J., New York City.
Egbert, George P., New York City.
Young, Townsend, Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Muller, Ernest, New York City.
Roberts, Joseph S., New York City.
Arata, Louis J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Graham, John B., New York City.
Speakman, Robert, New York City.
Otto, Andrew C., Jr., New York City.
Sellers, Leo West, New York City.
Williams, Allen R., New York City.
Du Bois, Arthur, New York City.
Hicks, Jacob L., Highland Falls, N. Y.
Bull, Frederic, New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Thacher, Archibald G., New York City.
Aitken, Robert I., New York City.
Du Bois, Arthur, New York City.
Hicks, Jacob L., Highland Falls, N. Y.
Bull, Frederic, New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Norman, John, United States Army.
Smith, Jack, United States Army.
Sweeney, John L., United States Army.
Czak, Anthony, United States Army.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Poe, Neilson, New York City.
McAleer, John J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Schoenleber, Frederick, Yonkers, N. Y.
Oldham, Edward, New York City.
Schmidt, Rudolph C., New York City.
Lefferts, Marshall C., Jr., New York City.
Stene, Gaston, New York City.
Stone, Norman L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Fourth Company.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.
Stilwell, John, Yonkers, N. Y.
Bull, Charles M., Jr., New York City.
Robertson, Richard, New York City.
Robertson, Carroll M., New York City.
Higgins, Charters K., New York City.
Fink, Charles M., New York City.
Noen, John G., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Young, Harry C., White Plains, N. Y.
Koch, Arthur C., Larchmont, N. Y.
Sherman, William D., New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Baskerville, Charles A., Jr., New York City.
Kenyon, Theodore S., New York City.
Wiley, Alexander, New York City.
Gesner, John M., Jr., Nyack, N. Y.
Warner, John H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Schirmer, Hermome B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
O'Neale, James S., Jr., New York City.
Arnold, Howard W., New York City.
Brown, Jesse, United States Army.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Collins, Leon F., Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Cole, Sidney T., New York City.
Ross, Arthur Paul, New York City.
Bissell, Howard G., New York City.
Hay, John L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hebard, Salmon P., New York City.
Rivers, Anthony J., Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Hirsch, Stephen J., New York City.
Mooney, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hirschman, Simon V., New York City.
Bryant, Thomas A., New York City.
Pickard, Charles A., Elmhurst, L. I.
Thompson, Roger W., New York City.
Feeney, Parnell, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Simmons, John A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gregory, Gordon, New York City.
Stevens, Harry A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dealy, Edwin R., Lynbrook, L. I.
Bellcamp, Chauncey, New York City.
Handford, Ferdinand, New York City.
Russell, Henry E., New York City.
Pickerdike, Clinton V., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Donohue, William M., New York City.
Gardner, Earl M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wolff, Fred R., New York City.
Favell, Judson R., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Quackenbush, Leonard C., New York City.
Peck, George C., New York City.
Osborn, William R., New York City.
Walsh, Preston P., New York City.
Van Siclen, Leslie B., Tarrytown, N. Y.
Curran, Cyril J., New York City.
Egbert, George P., New York City.
Young, Townsend, Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Muller, Ernest, New York City.
Roberts, Joseph S., New York City.
Arata, Louis J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Graham, John B., New York City.
Speakman, Robert, New York City.
Otto, Andrew C., Jr., New York City.
Sellers, Leo West, New York City.
Williams, Allen R., New York City.
Du Bois, Arthur, New York City.
Hicks, Jacob L., Highland Falls, N. Y.
Bull, Frederic, New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Thacher, Archibald G., New York City.
Aitken, Robert I., New York City.
Du Bois, Arthur, New York City.
Hicks, Jacob L., Highland Falls, N. Y.
Bull, Frederic, New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Norman, John, United States Army.
Smith, Jack, United States Army.
Sweeney, John L., United States Army.
Czak, Anthony, United States Army.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Poe, Neilson, New York City.
McAleer, John J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Schoenleber, Frederick, Yonkers, N. Y.
Oldham, Edward, New York City.
Schmidt, Rudolph C., New York City.
Lefferts, Marshall C., Jr., New York City.
Stene, Gaston, New York City.
Stone, Norman L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Fifth Company.

MAJOR, INFT., O. R. C.
Brandreth, John D., New York City.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.
Habbell, George W., New York City.
Schell, Frank R., New York City.
Barrett, Blanton, New York City.
Newson, Horace D., New York City.
Arthur, William Dean, New York City.
Gilbert, E. Morgan, New York City.
Auchincloss, C. Russel, New York City.
Clarke, Ralph De P., Schenectady, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Hutchinson, Jay, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Pratt, Alexander D., New York City.
Cichy, Martin J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Daly, Paul, New York City.
Sweeney, Charles, New York City.
Baldwin, William W., Jr., New York City.
Wheeler, William D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Scudder, Philip J., New York City.
O'Flynn, Thomas J., New York City.
Shields, Robert McC., New York City.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Bolton, Raymond W., New York City.
Reid, William R., New York City.
Ewell, Robert H., New York City.
Bijur, Sherman M., New York City.
Nash, Samuel S., Jr., New York City.
Strauss, Walter C., New York City.
Tucker, Kenneth P., New York City.
Wetmore, Corbin, New York City.
Woody, Wallace McL., New York City.
Sobwab, Hermann C., New York City.
Adrian, Joseph F., New York City.
Bailey, Bernard H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hardon, Henry K., New York City.
Huthsteiner, Louis, Schenectady, N. Y.
McDermott, John G., New York City.
Miller, Herbert L., New York City.
Lent, Herbert D., Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Quigley, Edwin H., New York City.
Seymour, Raymond B., New York City.
Sinclair, John T., Ridgewood, N. J.
Vibbard, Warren J., New York City.
Whyte, Lincoln D., New York City.
Brown, Randolph F., New York City.
Geis, William H., Jr., New York City.
Diggs, Robert L., New York City.
Slee, James N., New York City.
Fox, Matthew L., Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Knowles, Ralph S., New York City.
Lauderdale, Vance, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Livingston, Arnold, New York City.
Meyers, Penimore, Riverhead, L. I.
Neale, Reginald, New York City.
Reges, Charles H., Flushing, L. I.
Severe, William E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Taber, John H., New York City.
Burwell, Charles A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walsh, Clarence H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walcott, Sidney G., New York City.
Ryan, Raymond F., New York City.
Mayo, John G., Bronxville, N. Y.
Warth, Henry, New York City.
Wilson, Fred P., New York City.
Wyker, Alfred O., New York City.
Mela, Alfio B., New York City.
Pardee, Roy E., New York City.
Ripper, Henry P., New York City.
Wiggins, J. Clifford, New York City.

CAPTAIN, INFT., NATIONAL ARMY.
Hoadman, Joseph A., Flushing, L. I.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
McCormick, Harry E., New York City.
Green, Douglas B., New York City.
Scott, Francis A., United States Army.
Morrison, Charles W., United States Army.
Bocta, Henry A., United States Army.
McCoy, Frank, United States Army.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Lent, Nathan R., New York City.
Butterfield, Everett A., New York City.
Taylor, Alfred K., New York City.
Weaver, Henry E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chamberlain, Ward B., New York City.
Cowing, Howard C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
McNamara, Francis J., New York City.
Townsend, James M., Jr., New York City.
Beechinor, Raymond J., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Holub, Louis J., Astoria, N. Y.
McCall, Howard L., New York City.
Saunders, Roscoe, New York City.

Sixth Company.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.
Blagden, Crawford, New York City.
Stevenson, Maxwell, New York City.
Davis, Dudley, New York City.
Grant, Edward L., New York City.
Lewis, Herbert H., Red Hook, N. J.
McClure, Arthur J., New York City.
Adams, Frederic E., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Bowman, Milton E., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Graham, Henry M., New York City.
Hennessy, Francis X., New York City.
Appleton, Charles L., New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Bacon, Leonard W., Jr., New Haven, Conn.
King, John Pendleton, Augusta, Ga.
Morgan, Thomas Archer, L. I.
Leonard, Howard G., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clark, Merrell E., Flushing, N. Y.
Bates, Franklin S., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Cannon, Charles M., Jr., New York City.
Rixey, John S., New York City.
Wile, Walter D., New York City.
Miller, Tobias, New York City.
Felter, Earle B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Colbath, George E., Dexter, Me.
Stone, Thomas E., Jr., New York City.
Stalter, De Witt, New York City.
Broemel, William F., New York City.
Cohen, George L., New York City.
Hann, Francis, New York City.
Hurd, James F., Albany.
Adams, Henry C., Bedford Hills, N. Y.
Campanari, Christopher C., New York City.
Swasey, McNeal, New York City.
Conn, Robina L., New York City.
Palmer, Charles J., New York City.
Speight, Alfred C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wood, William H., New York City.
Billing, Albert E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Keator, Thomas, New York City.
Smith, William H., East Hampton, N. Y.
Peck, Ralph E., New York City.
Bagley, Albert S., New York City.
Waite, Allan F., Yonkers, N. Y.
Babcock, Harold F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Colgan, William H., Astoria, N. Y.
Mallet-Prevost, Pierre, New York City.
Buggeln, Herman M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stevens, William R., Glens Falls, N. Y.
Hensley, Edwin M., New York City.
Broadhurst, Russell, New York City.
Bunnell, Arthur L., New York City.
Corboy, Robert M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fisher, Harold, Nutley, N. J.
Brunig, W. D., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
Burke, Thomas F., New York City.
Crane, Arthur S., New York City.
Storey, James W., Jr., New York City.
Hunting, Warren B., Baltimore, Md.
Wilson, Lee, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Welch, Raymond, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cowan, Frederick W., United States Army.

CAPTAIN, INFT., NATIONAL ARMY.
Prentice, John H., New York City.
Biddle, Henry W., New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Horack, Frank A., United States Army.
McConnell, James, United States Army.
Berninger, Claude J., United States Army.
Vardeman, John W., United States Army.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Cheney, Philip, South Manchester, Conn.
O'Brien, John C., New York City.
Johnson, Lester, New York City.
Johnson, William G., Woodside, L. I.
Barr, Ormond T., New York City.
Bonaventure, George A., New York City.
Hoover, Walter W., Collinsville, Penn.
Hoffman, Wilson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Bennett, John J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brorstrom, Carl A., Jersey City, N. J.
Freeman, Henry F., New York City.

Seventh Company.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.
Whittlesey, Charles W., New York City.
Bennett, Wilhelm H., New York City.
Breckenridge, Lucian S., New York City.
Brooks, Alfred, New York City.
Luce, Herbert P., New York City.
Fahnestock, Snowden A., New York City.
Hering, Brooks, Lakeville, Conn.
Mills, Phillip O., New York City.
Ralmo, Carl Kerr, New York City.
Strack, Henry D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Roosevelt, James A., New York City.
Bentley, Edward S., Long Island, N. Y.
Crook, Arnold H., Bristow, Ind.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Stokes, Frederick B., New York City.
Williams, Roger, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Witherell, William R., North Adams, Mass.
Nichols, Lyman, New York City.
Becker, Berthold H., New York City.
Brooks, Joseph W., New York City.
Stockley, George J., New York City.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Bartlett, Edward H., Jr., New York City.
Mackay, Hamilton, New York City.
Richter, Walter A., 23d Inft., N. Y. N. G.
Kidde, Regnar T., New York City.
Pendleton, George H., New York City.
Hyams, Harriman, New York City.
Sheridan, Richard B., Bensonhurst, N. Y.
Lynch, George, New York City.
Harvey, Joseph R., 23d Inft., N. Y. N. G.
Fisher, Joseph, New York City.
Eggers, Henry, Jr., New York City.
Otto, Alfred C., New York City.
Heyl, Irving F., New York City.
Small, Richard M., Scarsdale, N. Y.
Saville, George, New York City.
Fowler, Henry G., New York City.
Hastings, Clarence A., 71st Inft., N. Y. N. G.
Fitch, John B., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Knapp, Paul H., 22d Engr., N. Y. N. G.
Cole, Ramah E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kane, Edmund A., New York City.
Lewis, Edmund N., New York City.
Shumway, Lowell, New York City.
Pendleton, Troy, N. Y.
Gutman, Emanuel H., New York City.
Dobson, Woodruff, New York City.
Crane, William B. D., New York City.
Harris, Benjamin, New York City.
Rinehart, Archie E., New York City.
McAbee, Ralph, Seattle, Wash.
Mullin, R. Jerome, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tait, William W., New York City.
Stratton, Chester M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Medlicott, Arthur, Cambridge, Mass.
Lynch, William A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edson, Carroll A., New York City.
Whiting, Clinton L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wood, Meriditn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lederle, Louis J., New York City.
Williams, Stanley C., New York City.
Timpson, Coralie, Woodmere, L. I.
Hernandez, Clinton N., New York City.
Campbell, Addison, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sasseen, Robert B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Marx, Raymond, New York City.
Dow, Horace G., Maspeth, Long Island, New York City.
Stevens, Howell de Witt, New York City.
Flood, John B., New York City.
Ransom, Rennox, New York City.
Jewell, William A., New York City.
Maker, Walter W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rennie, James W., United States Army.
Connick, Andrew J., Jr., New York City.
Donlin, Philip E., New York City.

CAPTAIN, INFT., NATIONAL ARMY.
Whitehouse, William F., New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
St. Gaudens, Homer, Windsor, Vt.
Bampton, Sidney W., Natick, Mass.
Hill, William O., New York City.
McMurtry, George G., New York City.
Curtis, Henry H., United States Army.
Wester, Anthony, United States Army.
Allen, Raymond, United States Army.
Doris, Roscoe, United States Army.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Stapleton, Richard J., Flushing, L. I.
Cramer, Wright, Long Island, N. Y.
Miles, L. Wardlow, Princeton, N. J.
Bush, Wallace, New York City.
Griffin, Walter, 71st Inft., N. Y. N. G.
Willitts, Alfred S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ensign, Ralph W., Woodbridge, N. J.
Trapnell, Thomas P., Long Island, N. Y.

Eighth Company.

MAJOR, INFT., O. R. C.
Fahnestock, Clarence, New York City.
Martin, Bradley, Long Island, N. Y.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.
Gaylord, Clifford W., New York City.
Frothingham, Harry A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harrington, Charles M., Peru, N. Y.
Forsyth, Harry, New York City.
Sturgis, Reginald H., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Norris, Benjamin F., New York City.
Dudley, Gerald, New York City.
Meany, Martin H., New York City.
Hynes, Edwin J., Jr., New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Godfrey, William C., New York City.
Crandall, Joseph C., New York City.
McCook, George A., New York City.
Haskell, William E., Jr., New York City.
Rubel, Solomon, New York City.
Benedict, Frederick B., New York City.
Blackwell, James M., New York City.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, INFT., O. R. C.
McKeogh, Arthur F., New York City.
Hately, Arthur, New York City.
Sinclair, John T., Ridgewood, N. J.
Miller, Robert A., Pelham Manor, N. Y.
McIntyre, Donald R., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Smith, Harvey H., Flushing, N. Y.
Harkins, Matthew J., New York City.
Hempstone, Frank W., New York City.
Duff, Henry L., New York City.
Behrer, Alvin, Long Island, N. Y.
Daly, Daniel J., New York City.
Greenwood, Charles T., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bache, Harold L., New York City.
Adams, Purser E., Long Island, N. Y.
Fahys, Joseph, Long Island, N. Y.
Curtis, George T., Plattsburg, N. Y.
Perry, Owen H., New York City.
Hearn, Theodore J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bebell, John W. D., Long Island, N. Y.
Randle, Samuel H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Taylor, John G., New York City.
Murphy, Frank J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Barbour, Alexander L., New York City.
McGimsey, Gerald F., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Bodenstab, Wilmer, Yonkers, N. Y.
Stern, Maurice J., New York City.
Cullen, William J., New York City.
Milkman, Herbert S., New York City.
Jacobs, Valentine G., New York City.
Smith, Gerald C., New York City.
Parsons, Livingston, New York City.
Meek, Joseph, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brady, Joseph A., New York City.
Logie, Quentin H., New York City.
Cunningham, Arthur, New York City.
McCormick, Scott, New York City.
Harrison, Allan S., New York City.
Wood, William H., New York City.
Stanton, Michael F., Jr., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Feckheimer, John H., New York City.
Williams, Isaac B., Flushing, N. Y.
Cleveland, Prescott C., Tarrytown, N. Y.
Hill, Albert E., Plainfield, N. H.
Saville, Randolph M., New York City.

CAPTAIN, INFT., NATIONAL ARMY.
Wheeler, Ernest E., New York City.
Carson, Matthew B., Jamaica, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Hay, Irving, New York City.
Peckham, Wheeler H., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Hill, William E., United States Army.
Hiland, John J., United States Army.
Dowling, Patrick J., United States Army.
Weiner, Samuel, United States Army.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.
Bill, Charles V., Long Island City, N. Y.
Schwob, Henri, New York City.
Langstaff, B. Meredith, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wier, John P., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Adams, L. M., Campbell, New York City.
Mason, Stephen W., New York City.
Lewis, William N., New York City.
Volk, Wendell D., New York City.
Mills, Gurney S., New York City.
Smith, Charles, United States Army.

Resignation of William J. Berry of his commission as First Lieutenant, O. R. C., is accepted to take effect Aug. 14, and appointed Second Lieutenant, National Army, to date from Aug. 15.

Resignation of Thomas A. Byrne of his commission as First Lieutenant, O. R. C., is accepted to take effect Aug. 14, and appointed Second Lieutenant, National Army, to date from Aug. 15.

Ninth Company.

MAJOR, INFT., O. R. C.
Herrick, Harold A., New York City.
Payson, William E., Plattsburg, N. Y.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.
Freeman, James R., Philadelphia, Penn.
O'Reilley, James H., Watertown, N. Y.
Lindley, Allen L., New York City.
Cruger, Bertram De N., New York City.
Berdell, Harry W., New York City.
Waterbury, Cleveland, New York City.
Halil, Victor P., New York City.
Coleman, Marshall L., Flushing, N. Y.
Berdell, Theodore, New York City.
Hiscoe, Reginald E., New York City.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Hamershlag, Robert J., New York City.
Stair, Joseph P., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Poillon, Ernest C., New York City.
Tucker, Paul, New York City.
Posner, Alfred, New York City.
Smith, Herman H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stevens, Floyd L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Givens, William R., Jr., New York City.
Lorenz, Herman A., Meriden, Conn.
Harwood, Franklin A., Richmond, Va.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.
Morgan, Robert W., Long Island, N. Y.
Seib, Frank O., Long Island, N. Y.
Golding, George E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Felrce, Thomas E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hendel, Clifford, New York City.
Mcmullan, Edward, New York City.
Pope, Charles F., New York City.
Gallagher, William J., Ottumwa, Iowa.
Skinner, Charles L., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Livingston, Alexander, New York City.
Woolford, Austin W., Suffolk, Va.

New York Men Who Have Been Enrolled in the National Army

The Lists Here Published Include All the Enrollments Obtainable Last Night From the District Boards in Session in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens.

Reports received yesterday from twenty-four exemption boards in the city showed that 2,048 men had been examined, and that 789 had been enrolled in the draft army.

Under the caption "Yesterday's Report" the results of the work in each district heard from are shown. Opposite the word "examined" in each case is the number of men who came before the board for physical examination. Opposite "excused" is the number of men who, because of public service automatically making them unavailable for the draft army, foreign birth, or physical disability, were rejected or excused by the examiners. Opposite "claiming exemption" is the number of men who were found physically and otherwise acceptable for military service but announced their intention of claiming exemption. Opposite "enrolled" is the number of men who were found physically fit and made no claim for exemption when examined and those enrolled as members of the draft army when their claims for exemption were denied or when they failed to respond to notices to appear for physical examination.

In the daily report from any district the number of "enrolled" may be larger than the number of "examined," because those whose claims for exemption have been denied and those who have been posted as failing to appear for examination are included among the "enrolled" on the day on which their enrollment is announced, although they have not come up for physical examination on that day.

It should be noted that many of those claiming exemption may be drafted into the army, their claims being denied, and that others not claiming exemption when declared physically acceptable may file claims for exemption within the period allowed them for this purpose.

In any case, where a district seems to have exceeded its quota it is probable that men enrolled before yesterday have been or will be dropped for various reasons.

The Draft Situation to Date.

	Districts.	Quota.	Districts Heard From.	Accepted to Date.
Bronx	22	4,741	20	1,711
Brooklyn	66	13,848	54	6,257
Manhattan	82	16,463	74	6,545
Queens	15	3,053	12	1,145
Richmond	4	760	4	425
Total	189	38,865	164	16,088

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 15.
173d St. and Fulton Av.

QUOTA, 212. ACCEPTED, 55.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....290 | Claiming exempt'n.130
Excused.....100 | Enrolled 55

MEN ACCEPTED.

Power, Charles S., 183 Fairmount Place.
Bernhardt, Adam, 489 E. 175th St.
O'Shea, Daniel, 1,980 Daly Av.
Conlon, Edward J., 1,036 Crotona Av.
Schulman, Benjamin, 2,081 Vyse Av.
Weiss, Irving, 465 E. 174th St.
Ihlgner, Max, 1,748 Washington Av.
Neideck, Francis T., 1,901 Vyse Av.
Miller, Fred, 148 Bathgate Av.
Schlavin, Dave, 1,771 Fulton Av.
Loeb, Leo, 2,096 Daly Av.
Masur, Toderis, 1,709 Clinton Av.
Gutrin, Julius, 1,538 Longfellow Av.
Miller, Meyer, 1,967 Southern Boulevard.
Fink, James, 4,076 3d Av.
Lieberman, Alfred, 402 E. 175th St.
Sussman, Herman, 1,883 Crotona Av.
Watin, Solomon, 538 E. 175th St.
Ryan, Walter F., 1,932 Crotona Parkway.
Berg, George, 803 Tremont Av.
Debartolo, Biagio, 2,032 Tremont Av.
Lomrick, Charles, 4,032 Park Av.
Doyle, Martin T., 2,068 Daly Av.
Marino, Liberio, 779 E. 175th St.
Ruffle, Eugene, 1,546 Longfellow Av.
Weiner, Isidore, 1,736 Bathgate Av.
Raidini, Guillo, 892 Fairmount Place.
Botontk, Hibol, 778 Tremont Av.
Spotofio, Joseph, 453 E. 176th St.
Rafftern, William, 1,034 Crotona Av.
Sorin, Louis, 1,807 Crotona Av.
Grambelluca, Giuseppe, 1,005 E. 180th St.
Goodman, Arthur N., 801 Tremont Av.
Hullen, Harry, 4,173 3d Av.
Walsh, Justin A., 1,908 Prospect Av.
Harvoy, Herbot, 1,020 E. 181st St.
Blondell, Henry, 1,886 Bathgate Av.
Walsh, Thomas F., 4,173 3d Av.
Ascher, Oscar, 1,532 Longfellow Av.
Lieberman, Henry, 857 E. 176th St.
Breslow, Robert N., 2,074 Vyse Av.
Wiener, Benjamin, 542 E. 175th St.
Fogrevotsky, Sidney, 785 Tremont Av.
Plapps, Henry, 4,084 Park Av.
Doyle, Edward J., 1,886 Bathgate Av.
Conlon, Francis X., 1,936 Crotona Av.
Rosenthal, Elkan, 795 E. 176th St.
Bailey, William M., 756 E. 175th St.
Kanes, John A., 1,951 Southern Boulevard.
Hurwitz, Solomon, 1,884 Belmont Av.
Ratner, Nathan, 1,804 Arthur Av.
Rothenberg, George, 732 Tremont Av.
Anacher, Charles, 216 3d Av.
Berg, Julius S., 719 E. 176th St.
O'Connor, James, 446 E. 176th St.

BRONX.

Marion, Max, 1,345 Washington Av.
Jones, Arthur E., 1690 Sedgwick St.
Katz, Harry M., 1,443 Washington Av.
Parnes, Isidore, 1,351 Washington Av.
Damm, William, 3,033 3d Av.
Schulman, Sam, 1,310 Brook Av.
Skolnick, Nathan, 3,894 Park Av.
Plohr, John, 3,770 Park Av.
Lane, Alexis T., 1,366 Teller Av.
Gunzol, Christian, 3,323 3d Av.
Kirschner, Elias, 1,350 Washington Av.
Ingber, Jacob, 1,599 Bathgate Av.
Brown, Bernard, 1,808 Washington Av.
Kaplan, Morris, 1,310 Washington Av.
Costello, Timothy, 3,820 Park Av.
Kohn, Charles, 1,575 Washington Av.
Levine, David, 1,826 Washington Av.
Baiser, John H., 1,332 Teller Av.
Coslan, Charles, 1,372 Brook Av.
Perchick, Samuel, 1,804 Washington Av.
Hobarth, William, 1,231 Brook Av.
Stein, Harry, 1,310 Brook Av.
Feldman, Joseph, 1,599 Bathgate Av.
Katz, Ira G., 429 Claremont Parkway.
Rubinetoin, Joseph, 490 St. Paul's Place.
Kramer, Julius, 1,310 Brook Av.
Coy, Aloysius, 3,760 Park Av.
Iberman, William, 1,328 Webster Av.
Gormeroth, William, 1,453 Webster Av.
Lief, Aaron R., 1,475 Washington Av.
Cossick, Sam, 1,324 Brook Av.
Herne, Carl P., 1,465 Washington Av.
Rubenstein, Hyman, 1,356 Teller Av.
Silverstein, Julius, 1,364 Washington Av.
Wall, Frank, 3,760 Park Av.
Pignatelli, John, 3,777 3d Av.
Horsees, George H., 1,228 Webster Av.
Trachtengertz, Max, 566 Claremont P'kway.
Angel, William, 1,842 Teller Av.
Licht, William, 3,768 Park Av.
Zimmerman, Louis, 1,352 Webster Av.
Fuchs, Pellet, 417 East 170th St.
De Baeta, Edwin, 3,756 Park Av.
Levitt, Lillian, 1,288 Washington Av.
Eisenstatt, Benjamin, 1,562 Washington Av.
Held, Samuel, 3,627 3d Av.
Isel, David, 1,208 Webster Av.
Gottlieb, Jacob, 1,585 Washington Av.
Leckier, John, 1,502 Brook Av.
Lefkowitz, Morris, 1,887 Brook Av.
Furman, Samuel, 1,265 Brook Av.
Sakind, Louis, 1,288 Brook Av.
Schneider, Carl, 1,232 Webster Av.
Kaminsky, Max, 1,380 Washington Av.
Rachlin, Samuel, 1,280 Brook Av.
Hichler, Morris, 411 E. 171st St.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 25.
Clarement Park.

QUOTA, 209. ACCEPTED, 151.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled..... 59

MEN ACCEPTED.

Goldberg, Samuel J., 543 Claremont P'kway.
Wasserbach, Rudolph, 1,236 Brook Av.
Cohen, Max, 1,808 Clay Av.

BROOKLYN.

Gugo, Suergorl, 224 York St.
Schoenor, William J., 19 Nassau St.
Dwyer, Stephen, 334 Pearl St.
Zebrasken, Michael, 54 Gold St.
Canton, Patsey, 169 High St.
Mottts, Dominick J., 19 Hicks St.
Gaffney, Thomas, 10 Tillary St.
Dwyer, William, 334 Pearl St.
Van Brush, Constante, 7 Prospect Terrace.
Celete, Joseph, 17 Henry St.
Maher, William, 98 Fulton St.
McEwan, John, 38 Prospect St.
Henriques, Jose N. P., 51 Poplar St.
Rybug, Arthur, 22 Fulton St.
Ruleuskos, John, 50 Hudson Av.
Finley, John, 12 Green Lane.
Nicholson, Gumar, 172 Charles St.
Casho, Lingre, 46 Main St.
Pallman, Michael, 80 Hudson Av.
Rosgren, Robert C., 60 Sands St.
Kostoskos, Michael, 53 Hudson Av.
Doskin, Toreno M., 70 Adams St.
Askaskha, or Akuskka, Peter, 45 Talman St.
Brown, Frederick L., 330 Pearl St.
Brewster, David, 225 Adams St.
Kasahuro, Ito, 197 Fulton St.
Wyozubarr, Brangnare, 160 Sands St.
Miller, George C., 249 Sands St.
Gonzales, Pedro V., 106 Nassau St.
Mathawson, Peter, lighter Meeker, Jay St. T.
Major, Harry, 79 Sands St.
Seminova, Giovanni, 132 Prospect St.
McArdle, William, 150 Prospect St.
Carminowitch, or Armonowitch, Zigman, 9 Columbia Heights.
Wolin, Morris, 41 Sands St.
Lauchter, Joseph, 185 Washington St.
Kopchinsky, Joseph, 50 Talman St.
Powell, Charles, 54 Talman St.
Waters, Valentine, 211 Adams St.
Waring, John F., 79 Poplar St.
Smith, Raymond, 50 Nassau St.
Stewart, Frank J., 36 Prospect St.
Lefever, Nelson, 181 Adams St.
Landon, Samuel, 6 Middagh St.
Kachauksy, Felix, 32 Vyse St.
Bauer, Joseph, 43 Fulton St.
Cresto, John J., 16 Sands St.
Congilo, Joseph, 281 Front St.
Fitzpatrick, Mathew, 108 Prospect St.
Hansen, Hans, 6 Henry St.
Selony, Benny, 33 Little St.
Papaszohn, Arthur, 183 Sands St.
Pluto, John, 35 Hudson Av.
Baptest, H., 189 Adams St.
Byrd, John L., 149 Washington St.
Partenio, Peter, 76 High St.
Logan, Charles, 7 Poplar St.

DISTRICT NO. 31.
QUOTA, 219. ACCEPTED, 187.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 83 | Claiming exempt'n 28
Excused..... 27 | Enrolled 23

MEN ACCEPTED.

Rosenblatt, Abraham, 670 Quincy St.
Spieker, Alfred, 680 Lexington Av.
Sellers, Herman R., 207 Lewis Av.
Blakely, Lorenzo D., 561 Macon St.
Judd, Charles F., 319 Reid Av.
Arkin, Irving, 693 Monroe St.
Mason, Fred H., 278 Decatur St.
Robinson, Clarence, 29 Marion St.
Frame, James, 487 Tompkins Av.
Trust, Frederick J., 23 Marion St.
Bray, Frederick H., 165 Quincy St.
Snyder, George, 823 Gates Av.
Smith, Herbert D., 809 Gates Av.
Hickey, Cornelius, 233 Stuyvesant Av.
Hawkes, Frederick K., 136 McDonough St.
Hayes, William A., 271 Reid Av.
Brady, Charles A., 120 Chauncey St.
Kairis, Harry T., 334 Lewis Av.
Lyder, George H., 175 Reid Av.
Hawes, John, 605 Hancock St.
Wersba, Henry, 258 Reid Av.
Placilla, Melford M., 312 Van Buren St.
Solomon, Louis, 169 Lewis Av.

DISTRICT NO. 44.
Vanderbilt Av. and Sterling Place.

QUOTA, 201. ACCEPTED, 102.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 6

MEN ACCEPTED.

Gibbons, Patrick, 1,419 Clinton Av.
Somerville, Thomas, 211 Sterling Place.
Knockt, Rubin, 923 Fulton St.
Ashly, Clifford, 889 Dean St.
Valentino, Raphael A., 931 Dean St.
Sorensen, Martin S., 118 Sterling Place.

DISTRICT NO. 46.
Lafayette and Classon Avs.

QUOTA, 221. ACCEPTED, 126.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....150 | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 51

MEN ACCEPTED.

Rogers, Robert, 194 Skillman St.
Hipchi, Peter, 231 Emerson Place.
Summerly, Timothy, 475 Waverly Av.
Hemrick, Edward M., 233 Franklin Av.
Bancroft, D. O., 409 Waverly Av.
Heinbuch, Joseph, 3904 Lafayette Av.
Byers, Ralph A., 332 De Kalb Av.
Greyoraker, Aristides, 353 Grand Av.
Gluck, Arthur C., 379 Washington Av.
Kelly, Timothy, 129 Franklin Av.
Fay, Frank, 235 Steuben St.
McCormick, William A., 631 Myrtle Av.
Zieboiz, Charles, 226 Greene Av.
Noppo, Dominick, 345 Myrtle Av.
Melia, Joseph, 314 Classon Av.
McGuire, Lawrence, 116 Ryerson St.
Galindo, Rafael, 352 Greene Av.
Mazzo, Nicola, 829 Kent Av.
Grant, Edmund M., Jr., 993½ Grand Av.
Manganelli, Angelo R., 104 Steuben St.
Novello, Giuseppe, 106 Skillman St.
Hubbs, Thomas G., 207 Skillman St.
Rooney, Roderick K., 568 Lafayette Av.
Morse, Frederick E., 129 St. James Place.
De Baun, Harold B., 207 St. James Place.
Venice, Michael, 100 Franklin Av.
Newton, John W., 335 Lafayette Av.
Merlin, Louis F., 338 Franklin Av.
Kelly, John, 443 Lafayette Av.
Minogue, James, 76 Steuben St.
Fraher, Thomas E., 298 Greene Av.
Buza, Angelo, 135 Taaffe Place.
Di Falco, Vincenzo, 904 Kent Av.
Quattrone, Frank B., 332 Franklin Av.

BROOKLYN.

Fitzgerald, Lawrence J., 646 Myrtle Av.
Basso, George, 127 Clifton Place.
Keane, Stephen, 447 Classon Av.
Koehter, Arthur L., 580 Myrtle Av.
Bannett, Marcus, 344 Lafayette Av.
Mulhearn, Lawrence J., 172 St. James Place.
Clark, Peter, 599 Lafayette Av.
Hilberg, Harry L., 1,001 Kent Av.
Merz, Charles H., 530 Myrtle Av.
Rock, Edward J., 101 Ryerson St.
Bice, Gordon R., 309 Lafayette Av.
Kelly, James E., 449 De Kalb Av.
Hairston, Otis, 421 Waverly Av.
Keyes, Joseph A., 195 Greene Av.
Smith, Arthur G., 500 Washington Av.
Phillipps, Albert, 449 Classon Av.
Weiss, Joseph, 65 Emerson Place.
Camacelli, Salvatore, 144 Classon Av.
Crowe, Edward, 297 Classon Av.
O'Nell, William, 26 Kosciusko St.
McGinn, James, 248 Emerson Place.
Walling, Carlton J., 405 Classon Av.
Grey, Horace B., 445 Waverly Place.

DISTRICT NO. 61.
Ocean Parkway and Ft. Hamilton Av.

QUOTA, 240. ACCEPTED, 21.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 21

MEN ACCEPTED.

Giordano, Charles, 50 E. 3d St.
Banks, William R., 511 Gravesend Av.
Farman, George L., 764 Coney Island Av.
Villert, August, 122 Beverly Road.
Gillen, John J., 595 E. 7th St.
Rainey, Joseph, 511 Parkville Av.
Zimmerman, Samuel, 1,030 38th St.
Kaltzow, Adolph, 122 Cortelyou Road.
Blender, Isidore, 1,480 38th St.
Brander, Samuel, 1,328 40th St.
Fugine, Annunziato, 1,060 39th St.
Stoney, Frank C., 215 Avenue F.
Di Barros, Marl, 175 E. 4th St.
McNaught, John A., 808 Avenue C West.
Cole, Everett J., 311 E. 3d St.
Diamond, Samuel, 4,209 15th St.
Falescandolo, Hugh, 3,909 12th Av.
Nelson, Olaf M., 1,424 35th St.
Landy, John, 508 Vanderbilt St.
Dykeman, Paul J., 1,409 35th St.
Colla, William J., 303 Avenue D.

DISTRICT NO. 65.
Schenectady Av. & Eastern Parkway.

QUOTA, 228. ACCEPTED, 212.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 61

MEN ACCEPTED.

Goldreyer, Maxwell, 1,231 Lincoln Pl.
Atwood, John W., Jr., 804 Flatbush Av.
Newman, Charles, 1222 St. Johns Pl.
Kurzrok, Raphael, 1,320 Union St.
Klafter, Simeon H., 1,743 Union St.
Moser, Florence, 1,330 St. Johns Pl.
Burnside, George F., 787 Flatbush Av.
Palidino, Nicholas, 141 Woodruff Av.
Meachan, Ferd. C., 30 Linden Av.
Ennis, Charles A., 232 Rogers Av.
Hawpenback, William G., 1,195 Union St.
Magee, James T., 64 Hawthorne St.
Muller, John H., 561 Rogers Av.
Savitt, Frank D., 723 Eastern Parkway.
Sartor, Joseph L., 330 Nostrand Av.
Kirchner, Frederick, 104 Winthrop St.
Detje, John O., 257 Troy Av.
Hood, George M., 437 Fennimore St.
Sweeney, James F., Jr., 289 Kingston Av.
Nelson, John W., 1,288 St. Johns Pl.
Krämer, Samuel, 1,076 Eastern Parkway.
Flood, George, 383 Hawthorne St.
Javeras, James, 723 Flatbush Av.
Fennimore, Charles, 410 Malbone St.
Thomas, Fred, 471 Flatbush Av.
Sheedy, Harry F., 255 Troy Av.
Hirsch, Louis H., 64 Hawthorne St.
Laurnic, James, 1,102 President St.
Maria, Pedro, 713 Eastern Parkway.
Gunderson, William N., 347 Winthrop St.
Tashgy, Charles, 1,342 St. Johns Pl.
Samuels, L. E., 583 Rogers Av.
Chaves, David, 1,338 St. Johns Pl.
King, Harry G., 1,493 Bedford Av.
Doria, Francisco, 1,358 St. Johns Pl.
Dessau, Olaf, 253 Parkside Av.
Rathbun, Walter J., 329 Lincoln Rd.
Dall, J. J., 48 Mildred St.
Cohen, Henry E., 1,081 Eastern Parkway.
McCann, Edward, 397 Lincoln Rd.
Bloomquist, Exel J., 1,137 President St.
Larson, C. J., 126 Winthrop St.
Dalton, William H., 24 Hawthorne St.
Klepuetzer, Louis, 1,280 St. Johns Pl.
Kufferberg, Louis S., 1,672 Union St.
Layton, Harry, 350 Linwood St.
Whitaker, Harold B., 317 Chester Court.
Michel, Théodore, 104 Malbone St.
Hausleiter, Frederick W., 221 Maple St.
Hehr, George W., 319 Lincoln Rd.
Hogan, John, 1,324 Union Pl.
Gaylord, William B., 635 Flatbush Av.
Gagiano, Antonio, 431 Lincoln Rd.
Flaherty, William H., 260 Schenectady Av.
Mingino, Joseph J., 1,202 Nostrand Av.
Muller, Grover P., 289 Parkside Av.
Crespi, Albert V., 340 Rutland Road.
Share, Henry P., 1,207 President St.
Shield, John C., 1,240 Union St.
Carf Durland, 516 Flatbush Av.
Lindstrom, Theodore, 104 Malbone St.

DISTRICT NO. 72.
Grove St. and Evergreen Ave.

QUOTA, 202. ACCEPTED, 315.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....321 | Claiming exempt'n.138
Excused..... 68 | Enrolled 115

MEN ACCEPTED.

Behrens, Charles F., 221 Irving Av.
Radike, John, 100 Himrod St.
Collins, William, 215 St. Nicholas Av.
Shenton, William A., 1,384 Greene Av.
Cervella, Joseph, 321 Hamburg Av.
Meissner, Albert, 818 Grove St.
Gorman, Thomas, 465 Harmon St.
Link, Otto, 305 Grove St.
Leykamm, Joseph F., 1,378 Greene Av.
Westenberg, Julius, 233 Grove St.
Hoffman, John, 186 Menahan St.
Schneider, Henry, 280 Hamburg Av.
Kobre, George, 119 Grove St.
Volcing, Henry, 203 Wyckoff Av.
Dolan, John, 274 Bleecker St.
Vaeth, Valentine, Jr., 187 Menahan St.

BROOKLYN.

Braun, Emil, 270 Irving Av.
Leddy, Philip, 124 Himrod St.
Cunningham, Gustave, 156 Wyckoff Av.
Frisch, Henry, 1,490 Greene Av.
Feldman, Andrew, 352 Bleecker St.
Schmahl, John H., 316 Grove St.
Franz, Louis, 256 Menahan St.
Loschert, Louis, 246 Irving Av.
Dell, Paul, 84 Bleecker St.
Henel, Charles H., 58 Knickerbocker Av.
Schineller John, 237 Central Av.
Gompetz, Henry, 243 Harmon St.
Becker Charles, 1,175 Harmon St.
Sondermann, Henry C., 21 Central Av.
Hoefling, August, 249 Harmon St.
Fredericks, Joseph, 90 Bleecker St.
Otto, Philip, 1,262 Greene Av.
Witzel, William, 388 Harmon St.
Bruning, William, 410 Harmon St.
Meyer, William, 311 Hamburg Av.
Dahnken, Richard, 67 Bleecker St.
Wilson, Frank P., 74 Grove St.
Reiss, Joseph A., 1,457 Greene Av.
Lendemann, George J., 343 Menahan St.
Wormbacher, Joseph A., 302 Hamburg Av.
Lang, Stephen, 1,530 Greene Av.
Ceces, Frank, 247 Irving Av.
Kohler, Philip, 71 Grove St.
Parmenller, Robert, 237 Irving Av.
Geshurnd, Joseph, Jr., 286 Bleecker St.
Carl, Robert F., 18 Bleecker St.
Wittman, Albert C., 371 Bleecker St.
Anderson, John, 310 Central Av.
Moss, Harry M., 243 Linden St.
Waldron, Charles, 23 Bleecker St.
Krom, Harry, 428 Himrod St.
Hock, Charles, 163 Bleecker St.
Remmeney, Arthur, 184 Menahan St.
Boo, Jacob H., Jr., 165 Himrod St.
Messner, Akbert, 230 Grove St.
Leykann, Charles J., 1,370 Greene Av.
Adler, Benjamin, 272 Central Av.
Ventrello, Frank, 192 Menahan St.
May, Alvin J., 302 Central Av.
Velte, Paul C., 155 Himrod St.
Lohr, Eugene, 51 Menahan St.
Koch, Arthur S., 401 Grove St.
Triccarico, Isidore, 191 Grove St.
Rudolph, George, 297 Grove St.
Maglin, Antonio, 222 Wyckoff Av.
Kremmrich, John, 229 St. Nicholas Av.
Schom, John, 1,242 Greene Av.
Eolf, Fred C., 210 Wyckoff Av.
Donohue, Charles, 217 Bleecker St.
Leopold, Albert, 320 Bleecker St.
Houston, Thomas, 233 Central Av.
Koerner, Harry, 172 Menahan St.
Mornollo, Raffaiello, 189 Grove St.
Millane, William J., 310 Menahan St.
Richter, William J., 92 Harmon St.
Weil, Mortimer, 1,506 Greene Av.
Smyth, John, 68 Grove St.
Schultheiss, Lawrence, 228 Central Av.
Baumgarten, John, 103 Harmon St.
Kuntz, John J., 1,295 Greene Av.
Smith, Johann, 379 Grove St.
Reardon, James, Jr., 242 Grove St.
Hansel, Emil, 101 St. Nicholas Av.
Fisher, Frank, 1,305 Myrtle Av.
Schmitzler, Henry, 1,210 Greene Av.
Jourdan, William, 443 Knickerbocker Av.
MacGreggor, Donald F., 115 Linden St.
Schulz, Fred W., 14 Bleecker St.
Dettling, Charles, 1,481 Myrtle Av.
Knauer, Frank, 347 Central Av.
Wolframsdorf, Charles, 1,401 Myrtle Av.
Keating, Arthur D., 281 Central Av.
Arucke, Henry, Jr., 222 Himrod St.
Dolan, Frank, 371 Bleecker St.
Kobre, Samuel, 119 Grove St.
Schaffner, Albert, 540 Irving Av.
Levine, Joseph, 123 Grove St.
Glabacki, Joseph J., 232 Bleecker St.
Engert, George, 176 Harmon St.
Kantzman, Fred, 481 Knickerbocker Av.
Richstead, Albert, 1,344 Myrtle Av.
Roth, Joseph L., 415 Himrod St.
Benzweiger, Eugene F., 286 Bleecker St.
Hirn, John E., 224 St. Nicholas Av.
Walsh, Joseph L., 118 Menahan St.
Bonnet, Frank, 1,481 Myrtle Av.
Becker, John, 124 Himrod St.
Kirchner, Joseph H., 175 Harmon St.
Davidson, Joseph F., 245 Linden St.
Spero, Morris, 252 Grove St.
Oechsner, Gustave, 90 Himrod St.
Hoffman, John O., 260 Irving Pl.
Schrimpe, William, Jr., 1,409 Greene Av.

MANHATTAN.

DISTRICT NO. 97.
288 East Broadway.

QUOTA, 222. ACCEPTED, 93.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 66

MEN ACCEPTED.

Meitzer, David, 356 Cherry St.
Scozzafara, Philip, 238 Madison St.
Orlinsky, Jacob, 672 Cherry St.
Nachman, Benjamin, 71 Willett St.
Pollock, Isidore, 328 Henry St.
Chimerinsky, Joseph, 317 Madison St.
Perlmutter, Louis, 61 Grand St.
Gurien, Harry, 1 Willett St.
Goldstein, Max, 360 Madison St.
Golub, Joseph, 316 Madison St.
Goldstein, Phillip, 320 Madison St.
Freeman, Jacob, 247 Monroe St.
Gittelman, William, 287 Henry St.
Goldstein, Sam, 18 Cannon St.
Lipschansky, Louis, 484 Grand St.
Cohen, Joseph, 66 Gouverneur St.
Fons, Charles, 315 Division Av., Brooklyn.
Besetzay, Alex, 220 Monroe St.
Liebowitz, Louis, 23 Lewis St.
Malinsky, Israel, 331 Madison St.
Perkel, Morris, 122 Broome St.
Brown, Benjamin, 1 Pitt St.
Hader, David, 552 Grand St.
Goldberg, David L., 327 Madison St.
Rader, Joseph, 6 Columbia St.
Mann, Jacob, 27 Lewis St.
Ugacz, Sam, 330 Cherry St.
Solon, Sam, 59 Montgomery St.
Hiuba, Fiebel, 14 Pitt St.
Buchner, Charles, 30 Ridge St.
Costa, Charles, 649 Water St.
Grossman, Michael, 444 Grand St.
Bergeon, Harry, 272 Monroe St.
Brody, Abe, 391 Cherry St.
Roth, Samuel, 57 Columbia St.
Sachter, Max, 253 Monroe St.
Greenstein, Michael, 34 Pitt St.
Rosen, Solomon, 33 Montgomery St.
Jacobson, David, 33 Montgomery St.
Feuer, Jacob, 35 Jackson St.
Welzman, Samuel, 456 Grand St.
Feinstein, Joseph, 26 Gouverneur St.
Little, James, 634 Water St.

MANHATTAN.

Keenan, Richard, 395 Cherry St.
Hayes, John, 61 Jackson St.
Lachos, Aaron, 193 Monroe St.
McGuire, William, 91 Jackson St.
Malone, Joseph, 79 Montgomery St.
Bregman, Hyman, 293 Henry St.
Fett, Samuel, 6 Columbia St.
Hughes, John, 61 Jackson St.
Take, Morris, 325 Madison St.
Schwartz, Max, 55 Broome St.
Tobias, Peterstel, 555 Grand St.
Galleb, Hyman, 67 Jackson St.
Dolan, Joseph, 312 Front St.
Wittenstein, Joseph, 16 Willett St.
Gazen, Harry, 448 Grand St.
Kilpatrick, Alexander, 627 Water St.
Bramson, Reuben, 80 Montgomery St.
Pachingham, Joseph, 337 Cherry St.
Muniks, David, 370 Madison St.
Callahan, Herbert, 681 Water St.
Krakower, Abraham, 203 Henry St.
Melzer, Max, 8 Willett St.
Thompson, Robert, 87 Jackson St.

DISTRICT NO. 119.
QUOTA, 191. ACCEPTED, 81.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused..... | Enrolled..... 18

MEN ACCEPTED.

Russeau, Thomas, 268 Avenue A.
Ulak, Louis X., 537 E. 17th St.
Federico, Philip, 348 E. 21st St.
Kruppenbacher, Joseph, 384 1st Av.
Benya, August, 534 E. 19th St.
Goldberg, Bernard, 317 E. 18th St.
Demeyan, Samuel, 212 E. 20th St.
Fine, Rubin, 217 E. 18th St.
Farrello, Frank, 231 E. 21st St.
Bennette, James A., 543 E. 16th St.
Niosl, Joseph, 280 1st Av.
Dangelo, Peter, 419 E. 18th St.
Yolnucher, Samuel, 211 E. 21st St.
Gigliotta, Frank, 307 Av. C.
Goldman, A., 280 Av. A.
Tanner, Emanuel, 210 E. 21st St.
Adler, John, 429 E. 17th St.
Wehman, Rugo, 277 3d Av.

DISTRICT NO. 121.
462 W. 58th St.

QUOTA, 192. ACCEPTED, 116.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....320 | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled..... 72

MEN ACCEPTED.

Berkley, Peter, 163 W. 60th St.
Nix, Egbert A., 336 W. 61st St.
Howder, Harry G., 113 W. 63d St.
White, Charles, 214 W. 63d St.
Proto, Joseph, 213 W. 60th St.
Scott, Harry G., 236 W. 64th St.
Di Gullils, Giuseppe, 139 West End Av.
Smith, Fred, 210 W. 63d St.
King, Thomas A., 215 W. 60th St.
Alexanian, Yervant, 143 West End Av.
Lisse, John, 549 W. 59th St.
Bennett, Nathan, 210 W. 62d St.
Flynn, John F., 114 W. 63d St.
Hayward, Charles, 217 W. 63d St.
Stanley, William, 224 W. 64th St.
Meyers, Neville, 243 W. 63d St.
Oliver, Cephas, 222 W. 62d St.
Gomez, John, 211 W. 59th St.
Jaeger, Louis J., 231 W. 61st St.
McDonald, James, 229 W. 63d St.
Bailey, Albert P., 240 W. 61st St.
Gibson, Joseph, 227 W. 63d St.
Corbett, Martin, 435 W. 57th St.
Pona, Pedio A., 121 W. 60th St.
McGuire, Hugh, 5 West End Av.
Muller, Otto, 200 W. 62d St.
De Esposito, Charles L., 200 W. 60th St.
Gomes, William, 223 W. 62d St.
Thomas, Charles, 220 W. 62d St.
Nappin, Ralph, 14 Amsterdam Av.
Thomas, Herman, 210 W. 64th St.
Bligen, Benjamin, 238 W. 60th St.
Potter, Bernard, 220 W. 64th St.
Twitty, Nelson, 243 W. 63d St.
Wetherell, Daniel F., 220 W. 67th St.
Woodley, William, 224 W. 64th St.
Baumaehl, Benjamin, 179 W. 83d St.
Herries, Alexander, Jr., 103 W. 83d St.
Baumgarten, Leonard, 438 W. 58th St.
Yearwood, Norman, 234 W. 61st St.
Hurley, Pat, 112 W. 62d St.
Black, James R. H., 119 W. 60th St.
Schnid, Edward, 189 West End Av.
Dunne, James, 147 W. 61st St.
Kern, Frank, 161 W. 62d St.
Caesaryes, Anton, 92 Amsterdam Av.
Gilligan, William, 12 West End Av.
Gibbons, William, 237 W. 62d St.
Papal, Steve, 133 W. 60th St.
Mennkowski, John, 339 W. 57th St.
Tarapenis, Phillip, 231 W. 66th St.
McCarthy, James B., 235 W. 60th St.
Saunders, John H., 245 W. 61st St.
Chandler, Harry, 131 W. 63d St.
Richardson, Ishmael, 218 W. 63d St.
Fuchs, Hannah, 310 W. 60th St.
Ziegler, George, 200 W. 64th St.
Gilio, Dan, 253 W. 60th St.
Murphy, George, 138 W. 63d St.
Zyrlin, Peter, 214 W. 61st St.
Pemberton, Adonis, 226 W. 62d St.
Williams, Hugh, 227 W. 63d St.
Vodopia, Frank, 23 Amsterdam Av.
Fuchs, Hannah, 310 W. 60th St.
Lafgren, Ernest, 109 W. 63d St.
Burchell, Joseph, 237 W. 62d St.
Kelly, Thaddeus, 125 W. 60th St.
Pearman, Philip, 230 W. 63d St.
Allan, Arthur W., 222 W. 67th St.
Abandus, Andrew, 92 Amsterdam Av.
Dendrince, Geracimos, 537 W. 58th St.
Downing, Bernard, 224 W. 63d St.

DISTRICT NO. 123.
215 East 32d St.

QUOTA, 227. ACCEPTED, 185.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....257 | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled..... 30

MEN ACCEPTED.

Macy, John, 226 E. 41st St.
Beauchini, John J., 225 E. 32d St.
Bracker, Denis, 645 2d Av.
Boindi, Joseph, 340 E. 33d St.
Toumey, John J., 495 3d Av.
Campbell, John, 310 E. 32d St.
Staff, Louis, 239 E. 29th St.
Sombino, Andrew, 273 2d Av.
Gramlich, Robert, 234 E. 41st St.

MANHATTAN.

Reiz, Rufino B., 329 E. 32d St.
Ten Eyck, John, 206 E. 36th St.
Valentine, Charles, 201 E. 33d St.
Walter, John, 249 E. 30th St.
Wenzel, Edward L., 312 E. 35th St.
Hotnick, Sam, 230 E. 40th St.
Hart, Philip E., 216 E. 39th St.
Spiridan, Philips P., 208 E. 40th St.
Pappauichael, Constantine, 200 E. 33d St.
Papagerros, Emanuel, 168 E. 33d St.
Masterson, Thomas J., 337 E. 36th St.
Pohle, Herman R., 155 E. 31st St.
Leontidies, Leonta, 208 E. 36th St.
Kaguiklakis, George, 207 E. 33d St.
Garalgaka, Demitnes L., 203 E. 33d St.
Fontana, John, 223 E. 36th St.
Fitzpatrick, Edward, 242 E. 40th St.
Drivas, Demetrius, 340 E. 33d St.
Doumas, Nicholas, 219 E. 33d St.
Dorsa, Antonio, 715 2d Av.
Dietz, Charles, 247 E. 35th St.

DISTRICT NO. 132.
Hunter College.

QUOTA, 182. ACCEPTED, 64

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.....107 | Claiming exempt'n 39
Excused..... 52 | Enrolled 16

MEN ACCEPTED.

Patz, Rudolph, 240 E. 69th St.
Vetrovsky, Frank, 427 E. 72d St.
Bandler, Benjamin, 307 E. 72d St.
Vlach, Robert, 345 E. 72d St.
Tondl, George A., 1,336 1st Av.
Vysehrad, Otokar, 428 E. 72d St.
McDermott, Dennis, 1,414 2d Av.
Gallatovits, Raymond, 200 E. 72d St
Julis, Rudolph, 329 E. 71st St.
Keenan, Thomas A., 332 E. 73d St.
Tomek, Joseph, 355 E. 71st St.
Cajtaml, Frank, 328 E. 73d St.
Barta, Joseph, Jr., 312 E. 73d St.
Kramek, Robert, 314 E. 73d St.
Kenny, Thomas, 204 E. 73d St.
Jahelka, Joseph, 411 E. 70th St.

DISTRICT NO. 134.
225 West 109th Street.

QUOTA, 231. ACCEPTED, 73.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 5

MEN ACCEPTED.

Grimes, Milo E., 403 W. 115th St.
Johns, Charles

MISS BROWNE HAS GAINED BIG LEAD OVER RIVAL FOR MYRICK TENNIS CUP

WOMEN NET RIVALS IN ONE-SET MATCH

Miss Browne Continues Victorious in Contest Played on Crescent Courts.

NORSE GIRL OVERPLAYED

Champion Starts Slowly and Makes Many Errors—Loses In Mixed Doubles, Too.

In a match that was unsatisfactory because it was too brief, Miss Mary K. Browne of Los Angeles scored another victory over Miss Molla Bjurstedt at the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday afternoon. Only one set was played, and this went to the California girl, at 6—4. In the previous matches between these two it has been evidenced that a single set is hardly a measure of relative ability, and in view of the fact that Miss Bjurstedt was rallying superbly against an overwhelming lead by her opponent, the abrupt ending was hardly a real test.

It had been agreed that the women should play only one set, for they have been in so many competitions recently that another fiercely played match such as that at Southampton Saturday would be too great a tax on their strength, particularly in view of the approaching match at the national doubles event which starts in Boston today.

There was a suggestion in yesterday's brief encounter that Miss Bjurstedt is much overplayed. She hardly did herself justice in the opening games, and Miss Browne, who seems indefatigable, rushed along to a commanding lead. Against this handicap Miss Bjurstedt fought with spirit and a marked degree of success as the match wore to a close, but she could not quite bring the contest to deuce.

The girl from Norway was out of stroke in the first few games, and she made repeated errors on shots that ordinarily she would have sent hurtling into her opponent's territory. It was not a case of well-intended strokes slipping outside of the lines by the smallest margin and drives that barely caught the net. When Miss Bjurstedt drove out she did it with a completeness that left no room for doubt, and the strokes she netted never had a chance of crossing the barrier.

Miss Browne was outsteadying her rival and profiting by errors. In the first six games Miss Browne had only six placement aces, and led at 4 to 2 on games, and the breaking through Miss Bjurstedt's service on the next game she made it 5 to 2. It was one of the remarkable features of the match that the Norse girl only twice succeeded in establishing her own service.

Miss Bjurstedt played as is suffering from a lack of confidence in her own game, which is not strange, as she had failed to win a single match since the players began competition for the Julian S. Myrick trophy. And in this competition Miss Browne now has a big lead, and should a match or two more go to the Californian Miss Bjurstedt would be hopelessly out of the race before the final series of matches at the West Side Tennis Club next week.

Miss Bjurstedt also was a victim in the mixed doubles. Paired with Karl H. Behr, she was defeated by Miss Browne and S. Howard Voshell at 4—6, 6—4, 6—2. The other doubles match of the day saw Voshell and Behr triumph over John R. Strachan and Harold Throckmorton at 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

REPEAT TENNIS VICTORY.

Reimer and Roberts Capture Doubles in Bensonhurst Tourney.

Lincoln Reimer and Harry S. Roberts won the invitation tennis doubles at the Bensonhurst Yacht Club yesterday afternoon when they defeated F. C. Anderson and Henry Mollenhauer in the final round of the event at 8—6, 6—0, 1—6, 6—2. It was the steadiness of the victors which counted largely in their favor. Mollenhauer and Anderson burned their shots across, depending on speed to more than make up for the errors which resulted from this type of game. Reimer and Roberts made a determined stand against the play of their rivals and captured the chief honors just as they did in 1915.

The summaries:

Doubles.—Second Round—F. C. Anderson and H. Mollenhauer defeated J. E. Cameron and Gerald Donaldson, Jr., 6—2, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—F. C. Anderson and H. Mollenhauer defeated W. J. Gallon and Harold Taylor, 7—5, 6—2; Lincoln Reimer and Harry S. Roberts defeated J. C. Emmitt and Dr. W. M. Jennings, 7—5, 6—4.

Final Round—Lincoln Reimer and Harry S. Roberts defeated F. C. Anderson and H. Mollenhauer, 8—6, 6—0, 1—6, 6—2.

Smith Wins Bayside Tennis.

Benjamin F. Smith (plus 15) defeated R. H. Roberts (minus 15) in the final of the men's singles handicap tennis tournament, which has been progressing several weeks on the courts of the Bayside Tennis Club, yesterday. Smith won in straight sets, the result being 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

OFFERS $1,000 FOR SPEED.

Harkness Willing to Give De Palma Prize for Automobile Record.

Harry Harkness, owner of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, has offered $1,000 as a special prize to Ralph De Palma if he lowers the world's Speedway records for one and two miles when he appears at the course next Saturday afternoon.

The owner of the track is anxious that the mark of Victor Hemery at Brooklands, England, which is at the rate of 131 miles an hour, be beaten here. De Palma has a reputation as a pilot of skill and daring that will give him an even chance to crack the mark with the special aviation motored mount that he will pilot.

Oldfield, Chevrolet, and De Palma, who are to meet in match races, will arrive today. They will meet tonight at the Waldorf to settle the referee question and the division of the purse. The matter of the length of heats that are to be run if each of the starters wins one of the fifty, thirty, and twenty mile dashes that are scheduled will be settled.

The three pilots will deposit their forfeits for appearance with Starter Fred J. Wagner, who has been selected as stakeholder for the event.

Golf on Nearby Links.

The third of a series of four qualifying handicaps for the President's cup was played yesterday at the Flushing Country Club. The following qualified: D. D. Raine, Jr., 92; F. Wright, 98; R. Phillips, 96; R. S. Lord, 101. The weekly handicap was won by C. H. Sievick, with 92—14, 78. J. W. Paris was second, with 108—20, 80.

After playing three rounds of eighteen holes each, C. W. Chadwick finally defeated S. W. Miller by 1 up in the first round for the Vice President's cup on the links of the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday. At the conclusion of the first two rounds they were all even. Miller had the consolation of winning the final of the putting contest which has been progressing for three weeks at the club.

Haworth Cups to Chrystal.

H. Chrystal (17) won the President's Cup, donated by C. C. Nobles, at the Haworth Country Club yesterday by defeating A. P. Chapman (21) by 1 up in eighteen holes of match play. Mr. Chrystal also won the season's leg for 1917 on the Greens Committee Cup by another show of exceptional golf.

CHAMPION RUNNER BEATEN.

Granger Twice Defeated In St. Christopher Club Games.

Leo Granger, formerly New England intercollegiate middle-distance champion, twice was defeated in the games of the St. Christopher Club, held yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park. In the half-mile handicap event Granger started from scratch with Sid Jackson, but was unable to overcome a handicap of twenty yards allotted to George Williams. The latter showed a well-judged burst of speed in the stretch and won handily in 2:05 2-5.

Granger's second defeat came in the twelve-pound shotput, in which he finished third. B. Harvey, with a four-foot allowance, won this competition with a heave of 40 feet 2 inches.

The summaries:

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by George Williams, (30 yards;) Leo Granger, (scratch,) second; Sidney Jackson, (scratch,) third. Time—2:05 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. Flourney, (scratch,) 19 feet 3½ inches; V. Levy, (2 feet,) 19 feet 2 inches, second; B. Harvey, (scratch,) 18 feet 11 inches, third.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. MacCannon, (2 yards;) V. Levy, (4 yards,) second; Earle Miller, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by William Stokeley, (scratch;) J. Goff, (70 yards,) second. Time—10:32.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. Flourney, (scratch,) 5 feet 4 inches; B. Harvey, (scratch,) 5 feet 2 inches, second; Sidney Jackson, (3 inches,) 5 feet, third.

Twelve-Pound Shotput, Handicap.—Won by B. Harvey, (4 feet,) 40 feet 2 inches; F. Anderson, (scratch,) 38 feet 7½ inches, second; Leo Granger, (5 feet,) 35 feet, third.

Medley Relay Race.—Won by New York team, (Harvey, Trottman, Granger, and Flourney;) Brooklyn team, (Jackson, MacCannon, Levy, and Williams,) second. No time taken.

NOVICE ATHLETES IN RACES.

Rosen Leads Two-Mile Field by Lap at Finish.

Novice athletes held the centre of the stage in the annual track sports of the Colon Council, Knights of Columbus held at Degnon Oval, Long Island City, yesterday. The games were held for the benefit of the Knights of Columbus's million dollar war relief fund and an appreciable sum was realized.

The feature race was the two mile novice event in which Harry Rosen of the Kings County A. A. outran a big field and at the finish line had an advantage of almost a lap on his nearest rival, J. Bascomb of the St. Thomas A. A.

Two close finishes were witnessed in the 100-yard and 1,000-yard novice events, in which the leaders breasted the tape inches apart.

The summaries

100-Yard dash, Novice.—Won by W. Stevens, Salem-Crescent A. C.; A. J. McKee, Union Settlement A. C., second; W. P. Divine, unattached, third. Time—0:11.

1,000-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Carey, Seward A. A.; J. Coleman, Paulist A. C., second; J. Staib, Montauk F. C., third. Time—2:36 1-5.

Two-mile Run, Novice.—Won by Harry Rosen, Kings County A. C.; J. Bascomb, St. Thomas A. A., second; J. Fendele, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—11:30 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by T. Clowrey, Paulist A. C., (8 yards;) A. Pendleton, Alpha P. C., (3 yards,) second; P. Verwayen, Salem-Crescent A. C., (3½ yards,) third. Time—0:25 1-5.

ALPHA ATHLETES COMPETE.

Jackson and Powe Each Win Two Events at Games.

Six events comprised the program at the monthly members' games of the Alpha P. C. C., held yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park. The individual laurels of the day were divided between Walter Powe and Charles Jackson, who won two events each. Powe captured the 100-yard dash, from the 4½-yard mark, and the 880-yard run, in which event he was on scratch. Jackson's victories were scored in the running high jump and the 440-yard run.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Walter Powe, (4½ yards;) Louis Watson, (1½ yards,) second; R. Lewis, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Louis Watson; Charles Hill, second; R. Lewis, third. Time—0:23 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Walter Powe, (scratch;) R. Bailey, (48 yards,) second; R. Johnson, (38 yards,) third. Time—2:06.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Charles Jackson, (1 foot,) 5 feet 11 inches; Louis Watson, (scratch,) 5 feet 10 inches, second; J. Craig, (5 inches,) 5 feet 6 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by R. Lewis, (2 feet,) 21 feet 1 inch; L. Watson, (2 feet,) 21 feet, second; E. F. Jones, (scratch,) 20 feet 5 inches, third.

440-Yard Run Handicap.—Won by C. Jackson, (20 yards;) R. Bailey, (18 yards,) second; C. Hill, (scratch,) third. Time—0:56.

Katz Victor From Scratch.

Julius Katz of the Pennant A. C. yesterday ran a splendid race in the two-mile event at the clubs members' games at Macomb's Dam Park, and won in impressive fashion, from his scratch mark in 10:15. Another prominent performer was L. Windmiller, who won the half-mile from scratch, and finished second in the 100-yard dash from the honor mark.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap—Won by Victor Kurtz, (15 yards;) Louis Windmiller, (scratch,) second; H. Storms, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:11.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap—Won by Walter J. Martin, (3 feet,) 17 feet 11 inches; H. Storms, (1 foot,) 17 feet 10 inches, second; J. Kurtz, (3 feet,) 17 feet 4 inches, third.

Eight-pound Shot Put, Handicap—Won by F. Gregory, (15 feet,) 46 feet 8¼ inches; M. Geisenberg, (16 feet,) 45 feet 8 inches, second; W. J. Martin, (16 feet,) 44 feet 8¼ inches, third.

880-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by L. Windmiller, (scratch;) M. Geisenberg, (40 yards,) second; W. J. Martin, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:10 3-5.

Two-mile Run, Handicap—Won by J. Katz, (scratch;) Gregory, (0:45,) second; J. Kurtz, (3:00,) third. Time—10:15.

GOULLET RIDES TO VICTORY.

His Sprinting Helps Kramer Share In Team Match Laurels.

Frank L. Kramer and Alfred Goullet took two out of three heats of a one-mile match race at the Newark Velodrome yesterday from Arthur and Willie Spencer and Bob Spears and Reggie McNamara. Goullet, doing the sprinting for his combination, won the first and third heats, while Arthur Spencer took the second one.

Jake Magin won three races, scoring first in the five-mile open, half-mile handicap and the miss and out. John Stachle, the amateur champion, won the half-mile handicap from scratch, but did not place in the two-mile open, which went to Harry Hoffman, a San Francisco boy.

PLAN WESTCHESTER SHOW.

Society Interested in Annual Exhibition of High Steppers.

Westchester County society is taking a big interest in the coming annual Westchester County Horse Show, which will be held at Gedney Farms from September 19 to 22. The funds raised will be devoted to the Westchester branch of the Red Cross.

A special prize list is being prepared, and it is expected that not alone will wealthy horse show exhibitors in Connecticut, Westchester, New York, and Rockland County enter their high-steppers, but that a number of prominent horsewomen will take an active part in the show.

In addition to the jumping class, there will be a special high-jumping class for champions, a class for four-in-hands, tandems, roadsters saddle horses, and polo ponies. It has been decided to include in the prize list about twenty breeding classes for hackneys, which will be an innovation for this show.

This, with other classes now being arranged, will comprise the largest prize list ever issued by this association. The Executive Committee in charge of the affair is made up of Oliver Harriman, President; Ernest Iselin, J. Campbell Thompson, J. Richard Steers, C. D. Leith, John McE. Bowman, and John I. Downey.

GIANTS, two games, Brooklyn, 1:45, Polo Grounds, today. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

HOST OF CYCLISTS IN CENTURY OUTING

Marquart Individual Winner of Pelham Parkway Events, Following Parade.

About three hundred local amateur bicycle riders yesterday furnished a lively day's competition in the annual pleasure run and series of races held on Pelham Parkway under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association. The pleasure run, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning from Columbus Circle and taking the riders to Pelham Parkway, was turned into a patriotic parade and attracted about two hundred bike riders, who made the journey uptown on the r wheels in fast time, despite some stiff roads. At the finish another batch of riders awaited the paraders.

J. J. Marquart of the Century Road Club Association proved himself the best rider, carrying off the honors in two events. His first victory was registered in the quarter-mile race for a record, and he led home a large field in the one-mile scratch event. In the record competition Marquart, while he rode speedily, failed to lower the record of 0:29 4-5, as he crossed the finish line in 0:31 3-5. E. Bendi of the Acmo Wheelmen followed Marquart closely over the finish line in second position.

In the one-mile scratch event Marquart was opposed by a representative field of riders, but he won handily in 2:27 3-5, leading Bendi over the line for the second time during the day.

The feature event was the three- mile handicap, the closing race of the day. This contest attracted about forty riders, all but four of them the recipients of liberal allowances. The scratch men never really figured in the race, and the honors went to Max Halpern of the Century Road Club Association, one of the 150-yard riders, who crossed the finish line about a wheel length ahead of Ray Caldwell, a clubmate, in 8:23 4-5.

The summaries:

Quarter-mile Record Race.—Won by J. J. Marquart, Century Road Club Association; E. Bendi, Acme Wheelmen, second; E. Aicheln, unattached, third. Time—0:31 3-5. (Record, time—0:29 4-5.)

One-half Mile Race, for Schoolboys.—Won by Tony Bielek; Walter Caldwell, second; R. Geist, third. Time—1:04 1-5.

Five-mile Motor-paced Race.—Won by F. Bader; L. Sattler, second; F. Dragner, third. Time—14:15 3-5.

One Mile Scratch Race.—Won by J. J. Marquart, Century Road Club Association; E. Bendi, Acme Wheelmen, second; J. Palmeire, Acme Wheelmen, third. Time—2:27 3-5.

One-half Mile Novelty Race.—Won by E. Aicheln, unattached; E. O'Mara, Bayview Wheelmen, second; W. Sauke, Acme Wheelmen, third. No time taken.

Three-mile Handicap.—Won by Max Halpern, Century Road Club Association, (150 yards;) Ray Caldwell, Century Road Club Association, (75 yards,) second; G. Hurray, Century Road Club Association, (150 yards,) third. Time—8:23 4-5.

Slow Bicycle Race.—Won by Eugene O'Mara, Bayview Wheelmen; Harry Garski, unattached, second; V. Cestone, Century Road Club Association, third.

WHITE SOX WIN IN 13TH.

Jackson's Single Starts Downfall of Cleveland by 4 to 3.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—Chicago won the first game of the series from Cleveland here today, 4 to 3 in thirteen innings. The winning run was scored on Jackson's single, Felsch's safe bunt, an infield out and the squeeze play with Risberg batting.

Scott hurt a finger at bat in the ninth and retired in favor of Danforth.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,lf	5	0	1	0	0
McMul'n,3b	5	1	2	1	2
E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	3	3
Jackson,rf	5	1	2	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Gandil,1b	6	0	3	11	1
Risberg,ss	4	0	0	4	6
Schalk,c	6	1	1	7	1
Scott,p	3	0	0	0	3
Danforth,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	46	4	12	39	16

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Chapman,ss	6	1	3	2	7
Speaker,cf	5	1	2	2	0
Smith,rf	6	0	0	0	0
Harris,1b	6	0	2	11	1
Wambs'ss,2b	6	0	0	4	6
Evans,3b	3	0	0	1	8
Turner,3b	2	0	0	1	0
Billings,c	2	0	0	3	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	3	0
Bagby,p	3	0	0	0	2
Lambeth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Wood,p	1	0	0	0	0
Boehling,p	0	0	0	0	0
aRoth	1	0	0	0	0
bDeberry	0	0	0	0	0
cHoward	1	0	0	0	0
dCoumbe	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47	3	10	39	27

a Batted for Evans in ninth.
b Batted for Bagby in ninth.
c Ran for Deberry in ninth.
d Ran for Harris in thirteenth.

Errors—McMullen, Felsch, Risberg, (2,) Scott, Harris.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Schalk, Speaker, Harris, Graney, Chapman. Stolen base—Howard. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, E. Collins, Risberg, (2.) Double plays—Evans, Wambsgans, and Harris; Scott, Risberg and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; Danforth, 3; Bagby, 2; Lambeth, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 8 hits and 2 runs in 8 innings; Danforth, 2 and 0 in 5; Bagby, 9 and 3 in 5; Lambeth, 0 and 0 in 1-3; Wood, 1 and 0 in 2 2-3; Boehling, 2 and 1 in 1. Struck out—By Scott, 2; Wood, 2; Boehling, 1. Passed ball—Schalk. Time—3 hours, 15 minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Owen.

DETROIT BLANKS BROWNS.

Sothoron and Hamilton Batted Hard by Tigers, Who Win, 8 to 0.

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—Hard hitting and excellent pitching gave Detroit an easy victory over St. Louis today 8 to 0. The home club knocked Sothoron out in less than two innings and bunched hits on Hamilton in the fifth for four runs.

Cobb got a triple, two doubles and a single in his first four times up but failed on his fifth appearance. Mitchell allowed only five hits and kept them scattered.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	2	2	0	6
Vitt,3b	5	1	2	0	2
Cobb,cf	5	1	4	2	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Heilman,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Burns,1b	4	1	1	12	1
Young,2b	1	1	0	1	6
Spencer,c	3	1	2	8	0
Mitchell,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	31	8	10	27	18

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Austin,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Sisler,1b	3	0	1	7	1
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	3	1
Smith,cf	4	0	0	0	1
Severeid,c	4	0	1	1	2
Jacobson,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	3	4
Sothoron,p	0	0	0	0	1
Hamilton,p	3	0	1	2	0
Total	32	0	5	24	13

Errors—Sisler, Smith.

Detroit	1	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	...	8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Cobb, (2,) Veach, Spencer, Pratt, Lavan. Three-base hit—Cobb. Stolen bases—Sisler, Young. Sacrifice hit—Mitchell. Sacrifice fly—Heilman. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Mitchell, 1; Sothoron, 2; Hamilton, 4. Hits and earned runs—Sothoron, 3 hits, 2 runs in 1 2-3 innings; Hamilton, 7 and 4 in 6 1-3. Struck out—By Mitchell, 7; Hamilton, 1; Cobb. Wild pitch—Hamilton. Time—1 hour 37 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 0. (First game.)
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 6. (Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3. (Thirteen innings.)
Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	65	32	.670
Philadelphia	52	44	.542
Cincinnati	59	54	.522
St. Louis	56	52	.519
Chicago	55	53	.509
Brooklyn	49	52	.485
Boston	43	55	.439
Pittsburgh	33	70	.320

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	68	42	.618
Boston	64	41	.610
Cleveland	60	53	.536
Detroit	57	52	.523
New York	53	52	.505
Washington	48	58	.453
Philadelphia	40	63	.388
St. Louis	40	70	.364

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:15.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Chicago at Cleveland.

REDS BEAT CARDS TWICE.

Toney Earns $1,000 Bonus by Scoring Twentieth Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Cincinnati twice defeated St. Louis today, 7 to 0, and 7 to 6, and moved into third place in the pennant race.

Toney shut out St. Louis in the first game. It was his twentieth victory, for which he received a bonus of $1,000. He gave the locals only six hits, while Watson and Horstman were easy for Cincinnati.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	3	1
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Roush,cf	4	2	2	3	0
Chase,1b	3	2	1	8	1
Magee,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Neale,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Shean,2b	3	1	2	2	6
Wingo,c	4	0	1	2	0
Toney,p	3	1	0	0	1
Total	32	7	9	27	11

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Long,rf	4	0	0	0	0
J.Smith,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Miller,2b	4	0	0	4	3
Hornsby,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Cruise,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Paulette,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Baird,3b	3	0	1	1	0
Snyder,c	3	0	1	5	3
Watson,p	1	0	0	0	0
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Horstman,p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	32	0	6	27	12

a Batted for Watson in sixth.

Errors—Kopf, Cruise.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Baird, Magee, Wingo. Three-base hit—Cruise. Home run—Roush. Sacrifice hit—Shean. Double plays—Snyder and Hornsby; Shean and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 1; Horstman, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Toney, 6 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Watson, 6 and 4 in 6; Horstman, 3 and 3 in 3. Struck out—By Toney, 2; Watson, 2; Horstman, 3. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	1	2	1	4
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Roush,cf	4	0	3	4	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Magee,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Neale,lf	3	2	2	1	0
Thorpe,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Shean,2b	3	1	1	4	9
Wingo,c	4	2	1	1	1
Regan,p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	36	7	12	27	19

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Long,rf	5	1	2	1	0
J.Smith,lf	5	1	2	0	0
Miller,2b	4	0	3	8	2
Hornsby,ss	4	1	1	1	4
Cruise,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Paulette,1b	4	0	2	15	0
Baird,3b	4	2	1	1	3
Gonzales,c	4	0	1	3	4
Doak,p	3	1	1	0	2
Packard,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
May,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	37	6	12	27	17

a Batted for Packard in eighth.

Errors—Groh, Kopf, Shean, (2;) Hornsby, Baird.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	...	7
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0—6	

Two-base hits—Neale, Paulette, Doak, Groh, Baird. Three-base hit—Wingo. Stolen bases—Long, Miller, Baird. Sacrifice hit—Cruise. Sacrifice flies—Shean, Hornsby. Double plays—Baird, Miller, and Paulette; Paulette and Hornsby; Shean, Kopf, and Chase; Shean and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Ragan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Ragan, 12 hits and 3 runs in 9 innings; Doak, 12 and 2 in 6 1-3; Packard, 0 and 0 in 1 2-3; May, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Doak, 2; May, 1. Time—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

KILDUFF HELPS CUBS WIN.

Giants' Castoff Starts Rally in the Eighth Which Beats Pirates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Kilduff's single, following an error by Boeckel on Merkle's grounder in the eighth inning, gave Chicago the first game of the series with Pittsburg today, 4 to 2.

The locals bunched hits off Carlson in the first inning and scored two runs. The visitors got a single and a triple off Vaughn in the third, after an error by Driscoll, and tied the count.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Wolter,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	1	3	2
Merkle,1b	3	1	1	7	0
Williams,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Kilduff,ss	4	0	2	2	2
Driscoll,3b	1	0	0	1	1
Dilhoefer,c	2	0	1	0	1
Vaughn,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	26	3	8	27	7

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	0	1
Carey,cf	4	1	2	2	0
King,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Boeckel,3b	4	0	1	0	4
Debus,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Pitler,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Kelly,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Schmidt,c	4	0	2	6	3
Carlson,p	3	0	0	0	3
aWard	1	0	0	0	0
bWagner	1	0	0	0	0
cSteele	1	0	0	0	0
dBigbee	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	7	24	16

a Batted for Kelly in ninth.
b Batted for Carlson in ninth.
c Batted for Jackson in ninth.
d Ran for Wagner in ninth.

Errors—Kilduff, Driscoll, (2;) Boeckel, Debus.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Schmidt. Three-base hit—King. Stolen bases—Carey, Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Wolter, Flack, Discoll, Dilhoefer. Double play—Schmidt and Debus. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; Carlson, 3. Earned runs—Off Carlson, 2 in 8; Vaughn, 1 in 9. Struck out—Vaughn, 9; Carlson, 5. Time—1 hour, 40 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

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NEW YACHT VICTOR AT BERGEN BEACH

Flota Furnishes a Surprise to Jamaica Bay Fleet—Power Boats in Close Races.

It looked like old times at the Bergen Beach Yacht Club yesterday. The organization gave its annual regatta, and notwithstanding the war, there was an excellent fleet of craft at the starting line. The wind was southwest and had enough body to satisfy the sailing men and still not enough to bother the yachtsmen who race in screw-driven craft.

Instead of using the regular association course, the Regatta Committee, made up of J. A. Lindstrom, J. Hanan, and F. Schmidt, picked one that gave the sailing division a good weather leg. The winner was F. La Fond's Flota, a new boat on Jamaica Bay. The craft beat Psyche, the property of J. A. Cass, by 3 minutes and 11 seconds around a six and a half mile triangle.

A special class was made for the high speed boats, that heretofore have been running away with the first division of power craft. The winner proved to be Thelma II., which belongs to F. Klostermeyer. A W. Kruger's Siren led home the first division, and in the second division the first boat home was M. Koenig's Ciridetta. The figuring of allowances may change the position of some of the craft.

The summary:

SAILING DIVISION.
Start, 3:00. Course, 6½ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Flota, F. La Fond	4:15:19	1:15:19
Psyche, J. A. Cass	4:18:30	1:18:30
La Petite, J. A. Wingrave	4:21:15	1:21:15
Alert, H. S. Patten	4:22:27	Disq'd
Mock Turtle, L. Suydam	4:25:18	1:25:18
Noya, E. Butler	4:25:30	1:25:30
Clara May, W. Endlish	4:26:08	1:26:08

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Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

PIER STRIKE ENDED; MEN GET 5-CENT RISE

Southern Pacific's 1,100 Longshoremen Go Back Today—No Trouble on Transatlantic Lines.

Bernard Cavanaugh, Secretary of the District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association, announced yesterday that the dispute over wages between 1,100 members who were employed on the Southern Pacific piers and the company had been settled amicably and that the men would return to work early today.

"They struck for an increase of 10 cents an hour," Mr. Cavanaugh said, "and have accepted 5 cents until the old contract expires on Dec. 16, this year. The men went to the Southern Pacific piers this afternoon, but there was nothing for them to do. These are the same terms offered by the Mallory Line on Friday night and accepted by the 200 men who had quit work that day for an increase of 10 cents an hour."

Mr. Cavanaugh added that there was no trouble of any kind among the members of the union who work on the Atlantic steamship piers. These longshoremen are under an agreement with the Cunard, White Star, American, Anchor, and other lines, which expires on Sept. 1, and they will go into conference on Aug. 29, the Secretary said, to discuss the drawing up of the new contract for a year.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Clancey vs. Perry.
Cohen vs. Bloomenfeld.
Rosenthal vs. Autowear Mfg Co.
Re Maltbie.
Silverberg Import Co vs. Samatag & Hilder.
Rice vs. Rice.
Tanners Extract & Chem Wks vs. Bleecker & Co.
CNY vs. Gibbonev.
Landau vs. Landau.
Re CNY, (7th Av.)
Crean vs. NY Consol RR.
Lake vs. C I & Bklyn R.
Grotsky vs. Bklyn Queens Co & cc RR.
Herman vs. same.
Jacobs vs. So Bklyn RR.
Levine vs. NY Consol RR
Wallace vs. same.
B'way Sav. Inst vs. Lantry, (3.)
May vs. Cort Film Co.
Greisen vs. Greisen.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co vs. Richter.
Goldberg vs. C I & Bklyn RR.
Lamport vs. B H RR.
Isiwitz vs. same.
Schneier vs. C I & Bklyn RR.
Rizzo vs. Bklyn, Queens Co & cc RR.
Bernstein vs. same.
Sherman vs. Brandegee-Kincaid & Co.
Razook vs. Mutual Life Ins Co.
Faesler vs. Ward Baking.
Brand vs. Brand.
American vs. Richards.
Gerstein vs. Kramer Amuse Co vs. Weiss.
Osterlid Printing Pr Mfg Co vs. Bebee.
Hoppe vs. Astor.
Dwyer vs. Whitney, (2.)
Young vs. Brady Murray Motors Co.
Doyle vs. Pfaehler.
Re Edw'd Thompson Co vs. Lash.
Robinson vs. Burden.
Rosenfeld vs. Powell.
Winkler vs. Winkler.
Sharkey vs. A J Schwarzer Co.
Walsh vs. Empire Carrying Co.
Herman vs. S Klar.
Malmonides Bene Ass'n vs. Uvi Holding Co.
Mesaros vs. Mesaros.
Zuckerowitz vs. Whitridge, (2.)
Delmanno vs. same.
White vs. 42d St Ry.
Johnson vs. same.
Kavanagh vs. same.
Morris vs. same.
Zwiren vs. same.
Grimes vs. same.
Clarkin vs. same.
Blinder vs. same.
Boyle vs. same.
Grayer vs. same.
Gordon vs. same.
Ferrell vs. same.
Canning vs. same.
Luttgen vs. same.
Lamb vs. same.
Nicolotti vs. same.
Miller vs. 3d Av Ry.
Kavanaugh vs. same.
Wambach vs. same.
Schlesinger vs. same.
Gillen vs. Bier & Corp.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Excise calendar:

Re Fisson, (Doscher.)
Re Same, (Jacobs.)
Re Dexter, (Briguccio)

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Extraordinary Term)—Sawyer, J.—Adjourned to Aug. 15.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Emma J. Scott.
Maria Buckley.
Guste Wilder.

Joseph Blaschock.
Bridget Houlihan.
Bridget O'Sullivan.
David Simon.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Courts.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Maximovitch vs. Flores.
Felenstein vs. Am Surety Co.
Hochman vs. Berkowitz.
Cohen vs. Lipschitz.
Kellner vs. Columbia Tr.
Zimler vs. Siegman.
Breen vs. Henry Mallard, Inc.

Lichtenstein vs. Pechter Baking Co.
Albanese vs. Cohen, (2.)
Feltenstein vs. Am Surety Co. (2.)
Weitzman vs. Liss.
Pearl vs. Solomon.
Hotel Claridge, Inc vs. Lowman.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Am Knitted Products Co. (Barnetz.)—George B Hayes. Re NY Raincoat Co. (Bernstein).—Algernon S Norton. Re Trachman (Walter) —Francis S McAvoy. Met L I Co vs. Bagge Co—Edward D Dowling. Faulhaber vs. Resnek—Richard F Weeks.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Albany Savings Bank vs. Fleischman Realty Co—Charles A Hickey. Lawyers Mtge Co vs. 422 E 14th St Co—Eugene A Donohue.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar, to be called Tuesday, Aug. 14.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Coville, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Coville, J.

Smith vs. Waynor Const Co.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Daly vs. Stewart.
Rice vs. Man & Q Trac.
Re Gibb, (2.)
Register vs. Register.
Re Parnell St.
White vs. Oloisio.
Re Abelson.
People vs. Philips.
Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
Kelly vs. Kelly.
Lott vs. Kriner Rty Co.
Serota vs. Goldman.
Re Shapiro.
Kings Hway Auto S Co vs. Newman & C Co
Messer vs. Auerbach.
Macy vs. Stark.
CNY vs. Jamaica W Sup.
Sammis vs. Smith.
McGuinan vs. 3d Av RR.
Re Hall.
Syversen vs. Bklyn Pork & Provision Co.
Podell vs. Harris.
Re Cameron.
Murdock Rty Co vs. Arles Realty Co. (3.)
Hoffman vs. Micucci.
Moore vs. Bklyn Trust Co
Herman vs. Otto Stahl.
Re Campbell.
Wohlgemuth vs. Strobel.
Hamilton Trust vs. Vic-
PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

torious L & I Co.
Paget and Lawyers M Co vs. Neck Rd Sales.
King vs. King.
Simon vs. Himmelstein.
Josias vs. Schwed.
Zirinsky vs. Gratz.
Re Sookne.
Fla. vs. Bklyn S Hosp.
Hermann vs. Berger.
Simon vs. Gibraltar Con.
Re Ivang Luth Ch. (Sanza.)
Re same, (Schwartz.)
Re same, (Troy Hardware Co.)
Re same, (Baschman.)
Re same, (Stand Bldg Supply Co.)
Re same, (Storm Co.)
Re same, (Onoroto.)
Marclay vs. Fitzgerald (2)
Ossenfort vs. Wells.
Roberto vs. Roberto.
McClure vs. NY Con RR.
Panner vs. Panner.
Tolner vs. King.
Matawok Land Co vs. Galvin, (2.)
Hall vs. Hempstead Synd
Re Baptist Ch Ext Soc
Re Fidelity and Cas Co. (Audley-C Co.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Magdalena Pfundstein
Martin B Valentine.
Mary Harricky.

William Conway.
Accounting of:
Elisa Kenny.

County Court.

CIVIL.—Adjourned for the term.

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—M. E. Cohen, Lansburgh & Bro., Washington, D. C., Ready-to-Wear open for Fall merchandise and jobs of Summer apparel; will be here Monday morning. Apply 1,239 Broadway, 13th floor.

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DRESSES.—Contractors on dresses, reliable, who make their own styles and produce clean merchandise; those who cater to jobbers only. Call with sample, 8 to 5 P. M., all week, Lipshitz-Adelson, 131 West 35th.

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DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

JUILLIARD 40-inch wool crepe; must be cheap; spot cash. Waldman & Rabinowitz, 145 West 28th St.

POM-POMS.—American's 0816 Pekin, plum, and all other colors; any quantity; will pay cash. Engel Stahl & Co., 8 East 12th St.; Stuyvesant 1544.

POPLIN.—Wanted American poplin 90610; 25 pieces in Pekin. M. Kananack, 129 West 27th St.

POPLIN.—Wanted, American poplin, No. 6709½. M 129 Times.

SERGE.—Juilliard's 47106, 200 pieces; also 500 pieces Hunter's Elsee flannel. Philipp Bauer Co., 68 Broad St.

SERGES.—Open to buy serges for cash. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st St.

SERGE.—United States 235, for cash. Murray Hill 1310. Ask for Ornstein.

SILKS.—Stripes, black and navy, taffeta and satins, any quantity, spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles only. 1st floor, 15 West 26th.

SUIT and coat contractors wanted. M 34 Times.

TAFFETA.—Silks, black and navy taffeta, wanted to buy for cash. H. L. Bloch, 126 West 22d St.

VOILES.—Fancy, wanted; all white striped and corded voiles; any quantity; will pay cash. J. D., 183 Times Downtown.

VELOUR.—American, 11050 brown, green, in exchange for navy or will exchange for broadcloth. Greenberg, 114 E. 23d.

VELOUR.—American 0359 Pekin amethyst, fog; also pompons, all shades. Madison Square 2947.

WOOLENS.—And quantity for Spring Poplins, Mixtures, and Velours. R. W. Cloak & Suit, 50 West 17th.

ZIBELINE.—Cheap cowhair zibeline in navy, brown, and green. Rudinger & Offenheim, 621 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

BEAVER.—Raritan 1273, all shades. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

BELTINGS.—Fitaform inside dress, skirt beltings. Grean Dressmaking Specialties, 32 West 18th St. Phone 8417 Chelsea.

BOLIVIA.—20 pieces diagonal Bolivia, all shades; very reasonable. Farragut 2648.

BROADCLOTH.—50 pieces botany 315, assorted colors, at $2.20 net; 50 pieces navy U. s. serge 235 at $1.85 net. X 830 Times Annex.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, and F. & H. in colors; also navy, yarndye satin. Madison Square 3824.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. Botony, 315; also poplin and oxfords. Chelsea 6865.

BURELLAS, American, all shades, opening price; also kerseys. Farragut 2840.

CHARMEUSES, satins, meteors, crepe de chines, georgettes, messalines, fancies; good assortment of colors; immediate delivery. Weiner & Bleyer, 44 East 23d St., corner of 4th Av. seventh floor.

CHINCHILLA.—White, American 15020, 544, and 11050 velour, all shades. Chelsea 8846.

CHINCHILLA.—White and cheap hollow cut corduroy. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

COATS.—Broadcloth, $12.75; full lined, full sweep, six-inch fur bottom and collar; other values in plush and broadcloth, equally as good. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COAT.—Everybody's buying it. No. 795 kersey coat, plush collar, 48-inch, $7.50. Modern Cloak-Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

COATS.—See this world beater—K 544 American velour coat, 48-inch, $10. Modern Cloak-Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

COATS.—Everybody is buying my velour coats at $8.75; plush coats at $10.75. Neuman, 15 W. 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Exceptional line, wonderful values; see our specials. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, trimmed, guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan, 40 W. 27th.

COATS.—See our stouts, auto and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—80 sport coats, Kaysers silk jerseys; very reasonable. Mad. Square 2018.

CORDUROYS.—To close out, both 9000 and 600 wide wale; also bearskins. Farragut 9980.

COTTON.—Velour, 54-inch; Burgundy and other shades. Hydol. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

CREPE DE CHINE.—20 pieces of four-thread crepe de chine, assorted colors; also white and flesh georgettes. Call 9th floor, 5 West 35th.

CREPE METEORS, Satins, colors; immediate delivery. Marks Senner, 354 4th Av.; Madison Square 9380.

CREPES, messalines, peau de cygnes, Forma & Perry, 315 5th Av. 6660 Gramercy.

DOLLS. — Non-breakable heads; specially priced; immediate delivery. See Wolf, Constant, Irving & Co., 251 4th Av.; Gramercy 6975.

DRESSES.—100 serge dresses, new Fall models; good sizes; close out at a price. Sam Englander, 11 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Crepe de chines and taffetas; to sacrifice below cost. Adelson & Weinberg Dress Co., 5 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Silk and gingham; immediate delivery. Gleckner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Botany serge for immediate delivery. Bild-More Dress Co., 6 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Ginghams and wash, immediate delivery. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Satin and serge, fall models; close out. Apollo Dress, 129 W. 31st.

DRESSES.—Gingham, children's, to close out; big values. Levi, 120 Wooster.

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GEORGETTE.—500 pieces, ivory and flesh; delivery four weeks; domestic, $1.10 and $1.12½ net, 60 days. Madison Square 8497. Chelsea Silk Works, 306 5th Av.

GEORGETTES.—CREPE METEORS.—Immediate delivery. Reliable Silk Mfg. Co., 260 4th Av.; Gram. 6800.

GEORGETTE.—Large quantity for cash; all colors; immediate delivery. Henry Froehlich, 37 West 37th.

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ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; C. F. Ursenbach, hosiery, neckwear, gloves; 1,261 B'way.

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ATLANTA, Ga.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. Bluman, millinery; 621 Broadway.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—L. H. White & Co.; It. H. Pendleton, ready-to-wear; 239 East 28th; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; F. Queilmalz, cotton piece goods; 354 4th Av.

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BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; W. H. Walker, dress goods, silks; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON, Mass.—William Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Callahan, muslin underwear, basement; 416 W. 23d.

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BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King Co.; C. T. Wright, notions, hosiery, gloves; 1,178 B'way; Flanders.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; A. E. Vetter, coats, suits, waists; 31 Union Square.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Woman's Shop; P. J. Develin, ready-to-wear; Madison.

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CHICAGO, Ill.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. F. Brown, millinery; A. R. Anthony, millinery; H. Morris, millinery; 621 Broadway.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market is backing and filling without showing any marked trend, although the net changes made last week were mostly on the losing side. The same factors which were disturbing business men three months ago, confronted with the problem of shaping new policies to meet vitally altered conditions resulting from this nation's decision to join the Allies, are still an unsettling influence. Just now the financial district is chiefly interested in the work of the newly created War Industries Board. It is recognized that prices cannot be left to follow their natural course with the Government buying vast quantities of all sorts of supplies. Even before the United States became a belligerent the growing shortage of many necessities required in Europe was carrying quotations to a level that seriously interfered with the supplying of domestic needs. With the United States building tremendous cantonments, outfitting hundreds of thousands of men, providing all sorts of military equipment, and making arrangements for transporting upward of half a million more soldiers to France, it became a matter of vital urgency that the Government step in to control prices. What disturbed Wall Street particularly was the fear that in adjusting payments the Government officials would not make proper allowance for the unprecedented increases which manufacturers and other agencies of production have been forced to accept to maintain their output. It was said, for instance, last week that the Government had alloted orders for 150,000 tons of steel rails for France among mills at $40 a ton. Two years ago this price would have meant a generous margin of profit to the manufacturers; today, with the cost of fuel, pig iron, and labor all at record levels the figure offered seems low. The final price will be made on the basis of an investigation now being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission into the cost of manufacture. That is the logical and fair way of arriving at arbitrary prices. It is intended that manufacturers shall obtain prices that will cover costs and adequately allow for profit upon the capital invested. If the Street expected that the corporations would continue to obtain prices fixed by competitive bidding its disappointment is not to its credit.

Fortunately, the public participation in the stock market has been very much restricted in recent weeks, so that fluctuations following unfavorable developments have been narrower than would have been the case had the market been in the midst of million-share days. The weakest session last week saw declines in some issues running from 4 to 10 points on the spreading of reports that the authorities would trim steel prices to a point that would almost eliminate profits. The subsequent recovery was doubtful and hesitant. The general list is fairly well liquidated today and has discounted the effect of Government control of purchases. Manufacturers are gradually coming around to the President's view that the Allies and private consumers must have the benefit of any lower quotations made for the United States. In the meantime the market moves forward and backward on limited dealings with rather narrow fluctuations outside of specialties, where other factors enter into the traders' reckoning.

The official report of the Department of Agriculture showing the condition of crops on Aug. 1 promises an abundance of food without such a surplus that efforts to restrict consumption and eliminate waste may be safely terminated. Had the best promises of all crops been borne out by the approach of the harvest season there would still have been a world shortage, in view of the enormous needs of Europe. The total yield of all cereals in the United States is expected to exceed that of last year, but the greatest need of all, for wheat, will not be fully met by this year's harvest. It is estimated that the five principal grains, wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye will yield this year approximately 5,560,000,000 bushels, against the 4,704,000,000 bushels gathered last year. The increase is mainly accounted for by an exceptionally good corn crop, which should yield, on Aug. 1 conditions, approximately 3,191,000,000 bushels, as against 2,583,000,000 bushels produced in 1916. Of more interest to domestic consumers is the expectation of a tremendous crop of potatoes, the yield of which promises to total 467,000,000 bushels, or an increase of 182,000,000 over the short crop of last year and a new high record by 47,000,000 bushels. It is to be hoped that the new legislation enacted last week will enable the President, through Mr. Hoover, to increase the surplus of foodstuffs for export by cutting down very materially the waste that has made this nation notorious.

The public has shown little disposition to buy railroad stocks for investment despite the wonderful business which the carriers are handling. The reason is, of course, that the companies are unable to carry much of the great increase in gross revenues through to surplus, owing to the fact that costs are still rising more rapidly than transportation earnings. If the companies had been able to hold expenses down to the average for the five years preceding the war their net earnings would have provided for all of the expansion of facilities called for by the increase in tonnage and put the weaker lines into a strongly intrenched position. Unfortunately, as every layman knows, the railroads have been the victims of the same advances in costs that the individual has been enabled to meet in most cases by wage advances.

The gross earnings of American railroads in the first half of this year increased by more than $200,000,000 over the total of $1,727,000,000 reported for the first six months of 1916. This is a gain of more than 11½ per cent. following another substantial gain in revenues last year over 1915. Such a gain has never been seen in any earlier period, and the showing reflects the high pressure under which the country's industries have been running. But, as The Financial Chronicle points out in its current review of the railroad situation, the increase in gross revenues has meant little, if any, gain in the carriers' prosperity. For June 153 roads, representing three-quarters of the country's mileage, showed an increase of $38,000,000 in revenues earned with an increase of $30,000,000 in expenses. A more complete compilation shows that figures for 206,000 miles of road mean an increase in gross for the first half of this year of $178,000,000, with an addition to expenses of $181,000,000, this resulting in a loss in net of more than $3,000,000, notwithstanding an enlarged capitalization, upon which it is necessary to earn fixed charges. The railroads are endeavoring to cut off every dollar of expense that can be avoided, and with the co-operation of the central committee at Washington are daily adopting new expedients for increasing the use which may be made of every piece of equipment. The significance of the situation lies in the fact that the increasing business offered carriers demands additions to mileage and rolling stock which they are not able to provide, while the margin of profit is too narrow to invite the confidence of investors in the new securities which they would like to issue.

NEW BRITISH LOAN FORECAST.

Indicated by London Demand for Unconverted 4 1-2 Per Cents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The most interesting event of a quiet Stock Exchange week was a strong inquiry for the 4½ per cent. war loan, reflecting the probability of a new war issue at a near date, as the security has conversion rights and is worth par value of 100 for purposes of subscription to any fresh domestic loan other than short-dated bills or bonds. Last January, after the expiry of the option of exchange into the 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. war loans, the price of the small unconverted portion fell to 90, but this week the quotation reached 98½, buyers speculating on the chance that a new offer will give a profitable exchange. The 5 per cent. loan is still resisting the influence of possible fresh borrowing, and the 4 per cent. is maintained by continued suggestions of more taxation in the early future.

The final dividends of home railways furnished no surprises and the market for their shares remains sluggish. Russian securities were affected by continued military reverses on the east front, but the influence seldom spread to the other markets. Grand Trunk, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific securities made a further vigorous response to the Canadian Government proposals, although closing figures were below the highest. American railroads fluctuated narrowly, in pronounced dullness.

Explosives, armaments, rubber, and oil shares rose steadily, and public support of the brewery stocks appeared to be widening, but there was some reaction in shipping descriptions, with particular weakness in P. & O. deferred. Marconi shares were depressed by discontinuance of the transatlantic service, but recovered on the announcement made at the annual meeting that compensation will be granted and also that the American Government will make payment to the American Marconi Company for use of stations on your side.

PARIS SPECULATION STOPPED.

Finance Minister Asks Closer Supervision of Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Bourse closed on Friday for the mid-Summer vacation and will reopen on Thursday next. The tone was good last week, but activity was confined to a few groups, principally to the shipping and speculative war stocks. Rentes jumped 50 centimes, closing at 62, the war loan closing at 87.65.

There was some demand for Mexicans in sympathy with favorable reports from your side, and coppers and rubbers were firm. The reported American decision to adopt French standard war material caused certain rises in corresponding war stocks, Hotchkiss gaining 40 francs in three sessions. The Spanish group was weak on the threatened strike on the railways, but Russians closed slightly firmer.

Exchanges continued to rise during the week, but closed more favorably after the Finance Minister had circularized all bankers here requesting a closer supervision of exchange operations and inviting co-operation for eliminating speculative dealings.

Sterling closed at 27.48, after touching 27.51, and dollars at 5.76½, after touching 5.78.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,288,094,364 francs. Advances on account of the war increased 100,000,000 francs and to foreign Governments 14,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 11, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,647,818	118,049,608
Same period a year ago.	2,085,525	97,578,687

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	82.07	80.12	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	86.17	83.92	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	ADVANCE RUMELY	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
2,100	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅛	5	5	
300	Alaska Juneau	4	3⅞	3⅞	
9,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	31⅝	29	29	— 2
800	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	86½	86	86	+ ½
600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	91½	90	90	— 1⅝
15,300	Am. Beet Sugar	97	94	94½	+ 1
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94	94	94	
100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	195	195	195	+ 4
8,000	Am. Can	49	46¾	47	— 1½
200	Am. Can pf.	108⅝	108	108⅝	+ ⅝
6,800	Am. Car & Foundry	77¼	74¾	75½	— 1⅝
300	Am. Cotton Oil	40⅝	38½	38½	— 2
1,700	Am. Hide & Leather	15⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
6,800	Am. Hide & L. pf.	67¼	64	64⅞	— ⅞
1,400	Am. Ice	16⅞	14⅜	15	— 1⅝
900	Am. Ice pf.	54⅞	54	54	
71,100	Am. International	62⅜	57	59¾	+ 2¾
36,100	Am. Linseed	29½	27¼	28⅝	+ ⅝
5,000	Am. Linseed pf.	64⅜	63½	64½	+ 1¼
12,100	Am. Locomotive	73⅞	69¾	70¼	— 2½
300	Am. Locomotive pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅜
800	Am. Malting	15½	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
1,200	Am. Malting 1st pf.	70⅜	68½	68½	— 1⅜
12,700	Am. Smelt. & Refining	104¼	100⅝	100⅝	— 3
165	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	114	114	114	+ ⅞
200	Am. Snuff	130	130	130	+ ½
4,500	Am. Steel Foundries	70⅞	67½	70	+ 1
18,800	Am. Sugar Refining	124⅜	121	122¼	+ ¼
300	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	118¼	118	118¼	+ ⅛
24,900	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	56½	52½	53½	+ 4½
2,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	119⅜	118½	119¾	+ 1⅝
300	Am. Tel & Tel. sub. rcs. 3d paid	93	93	93	
9,000	Am. Tobacco	218	209	216½	+ 4½
500	Am. Tobacco pf., new	102½	101½	102	+ ⅞
1,700	Am. Woolen	53½	52½	52½	— ⅝
400	Am. Woolen pf.	98½	98½	98⅝	— ½
200	Am. Writing Paper pf.	40	39¼	40	+ ¼
700	Am. Zinc L. & S.	25	23½	23⅝	— 1
23,050	Anaconda Copper	78⅞	75¼	75¾	— 1⅞
500	Associated Oil	61	60	60	— ⅝
7,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100½	99¼	99⅝	— ¼
600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	96⅜	96½	96½	
200	Atlantic Coast Line	110⅞	110½	110⅞	— ⅛
8,400	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	107⅝	104	106	+ ¼
630	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	62½	61½	61½	— ⅝
44,650	BALDWIN LOCO.	75⅝	69¼	70	— 4
6,600	Baltimore & Ohio	70	69⅝	69⅝	— ½
200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	69	68⅝	69	— ½
1,000	Barrett Co.	108	107	107½	+ ⅜
1,000	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2,200	Bethlehem Steel	127½	118	120½	—11½
217,750	Bethlehem Steel, Class B temp. cfs.	128¼	114¼	116¼	—11½
200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	115½	115¼	115¼	— 4⅜
1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	62⅛	60	61¼	+ ⅛
1,400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	11	10¼	10¼	— ¼
100	Burns Brothers	97½	97½	97½	— 2½
400	Butte & Superior	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
1,100	Butte & Superior	39¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
1,100	CAL. PACKING	38⅛	36	37½	— ½
200	California Petroleum	20	20	20	— ⅛
500	California Petroleum pf	51	50¼	50½	— ½
5,800	Canadian Pacific	162	158½	159½	— 1½
100	Car., Clinch. & Ohio	22½	22½	22½	— ½
8,335	Central Foundry	36⅛	35⅛	35¼	—
620	Central Foundry pf.	53¼	53	53	
70,400	Central Leather Co.	96⅜	90¼	93¼	— 1⅜
250	Central Leather Co. pf.	112⅝	112½	112½	
2,700	Cerro de Pasco	36½	34⅜	36½	+ 1⅜
3,700	Chandler Motor	83¼	78¼	78¼	— 4⅝
7,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	59⅜	60¼	— ⅛
700	Chi. Great Western	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
700	Chi. Great West. pf.	33½	31⅝	31⅝	— 1⅝
12,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	71⅝	65¾	*66¾	— 2½
2,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	111½	107½	*107½	+ ⅜
500	Chi. & Northwestern	109¾	109	109	— ⅝
13,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	35	31⅝	33¼	— 1⅝
3,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7% pf.	73	69⅞	71½	— 1½
9,300	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6% pf. t. c.	59½	55	56¼	— ⅝
3,880	Chile Copper	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
5,600	Chino Copper	56¼	54½	55	— ½
300	Cluett-Peabody	64⅞	64	64	— 1
3,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	51⅞	47⅝	48¼	— 3½
100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	53	53	53	— 2
8,700	Columbia Gas & Elec.	43½	39½	42⅜	+ 3½
100	Comput. Tab Recording	39½	39½	39½	— 1½
2,900	Consolidated Gas	111¾	109	*109	+ 1¼
500	Consol. Interstate Cal. Mining	16	14	16	— ⅛
200	Continental Can	97	97	97	— 2
100	Continental Insurance	51½	51½	51½	— 2½
28,800	Corn Products Refining	34⅞	33	33⅝	— 1¼
600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	98	97¼	97⅞	
76,800	Crucible Steel	85⅝	80¼	81½	— 2½
800	Crucible Steel pf.	103	102½	102⅝	+ ⅛
11,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	40⅞	38½	39	— 1⅜
600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	90	89¼	90	+ 2
1,300	Cuban-American Sugar	200	196	200	+ 5
300	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	107½	106	107½	+ 6
2,000	DEL. & HUDSON	113¾	109	109⅝	— 3⅛
340	Del., Lack. & West.	210¼	210¼	210¼	— 2½
800	Denver & Rio G. pf.	16½	16	16	— ⅛
15,500	Distillers' Securities	29⅜	26⅝	26⅝	— 2½
1,800	Dome Mines	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
100	ELK HORN COAL	34	34	34	— ⅝
9,600	Erie	25⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅝
200	Erie 1st pf.	37⅞	37	37½	+ 1
300	Erie 2d pf.	29	28	28	— ½
600	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	26¼	22⅜	22⅜	— 3¼
1,100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	53¼	50	51	— 1
400	Fisher Body	40½	38	38	— 2⅜
2,600	GASTON, W. & W.	39¼	37⅞	38	— 1¼
100	General Chemical pf.	112½	112½	112½	
400	General Electric	153½	154½	155	+ ⅝
71,700	Gen. Motor temp. cfs.	116	103½	106⅞	— 7¾
1,800	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	88¼	87	87	— 1
900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	50	48¼	48¼	— 1⅞
500	Granby Consol.	82	81	81	— 2
6,700	Great Northern pf.	106½	104¾	105	+ ¼
7,900	Great Northern cfs. for ore properties	35¼	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅝
700	Greene-Cananea Cop.	43	42¼	42¼	— ½
200	Gulf States Steel	119	119	119	+ 2
200	HASKELL & BARKER	38½	38	38½	
32	Homestake Mining	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
100	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	*102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
12,200	Inspiration Copper	58⅞	55	55⅞	— 1½
506	Interborough Con.	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
800	Interborough Con. pf.	56	55	55	— ½
300	Internat. Agricul.	19⅛	18¼	18¼	— 1
400	Internat. Agricul. pf.	58¾	57	58½	— ¼
400	Internat. Harv., N. J.	118½	113	118½	+ ⅝
1,000	Internat. Harv. Corp.	76½	75	78¼	+ 4½
33,600	Internat. Mer. Mar.	30⅞	28⅝	30¼	+ 1½
126,300	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	92⅜	87⅝	91⅛	+ 3⅝
7,000	Internat. Nickel	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
800	Internat. Paper	36¼	34½	34½	— 2
300	Internat. Paper pf.	68½	67½	68½	— ⅝
333	JEWEL TEA	43½	43¼	43¼	— ½
100	Jewel Tea pf.	101	101	101	
1,300	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	22⅜	21¼	21½	— ⅛
400	Kelly Springfield Tire.	46½	45¼	46	— ⅛
100	Kelsey Wheel	30	30	30	
5,400	Kennecott Copper	44½	42⅜	43	— ⅝
25	Kinks Co. El. L. & P.	107	107	107	
14,100	LACK. STEEL	94	88¾	90¾	— 2
100	Laclede Gas	98	98	98	
200	Lake Erie & West.	28	27	27	— ⅜
400	Lee Rubber & Tire	21½	20½	20½	— 1⅛
1,800	Lehigh Valley	64½	63½	63¾	+ ⅛
500	Liggett & Myers pf.	115	110½	112	— 3
200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co.	208	208	208	+ 3
214	Lorillard, (P.,) Co. pf.	115	111	111	— 5
600	Louisville & Nashville	125⅝	124⅜	125⅝	+ 1⅜
850	MACKAY COS.	80	79½	80	— ½
100	Manhattan Elevated	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
100	Mathieson Alkali	53	53	53	+ 3
13,600	Maxwell Motors	35¼	29¼	29½	+ 5⅜
1,300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	66	65	66	+ 2⅞
2,000	Max. Motors 2d pf.	25	23¼	23¼	— 1
100	May Department Stores	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ 2⅜
12,600	Mexican Petroleum	98⅝	95	95	— 2
5,020	Miami Copper	39¼	37½	37½	— 1½
8,900	Midvale Steel	59⅝	57⅛	57⅛	— 1⅝
500	Minn. & St. Louis, new.	17	16	16	— 1½
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅝
2,600	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
1,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	10¾	10¼	10¾	— ⅝
51,900	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs.	33⅞	32⅞	33¼	
2,800	Mo. Pac. pf tr. ctfs.	59	56	57¼	+ 1¼
100	Montana Power	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	— 1⅝
300	Montana Power pf.	110	110	110	
1,800	NATIONAL ACME	35	34⅞	35	
100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	119	119	119	+ 4
7,900	Nat. Conduit & Cable	37½	35⅝	35⅝	— 1⅜
7,200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	44¾	42⅝	42⅝	— 1
100	Nat. En. & Stamp pf.	99	99	99	— ⅝
200	National Lead	55½	55	55	— 1⅝
1,800	Nevada Cons. Copper	23⅝	22½	22⅝	— ¼
1,800	New Or., Tex. & Mex.	36	32⅝	33⅞	— 2⅛
200	New York Air Brake	136	136	136	+ 4
4,525	New York Central	89¼	88¼	88¼	— ⅝
1,900	N. Y. N. H. & H.	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
100	N. Y., Ont & West	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
1,400	Norfolk & Western	122¾	120¼	120⅝	— 1⅛
300	North American	61½	59	59	— 3
4,800	Northern Pacific	102½	101⅛	101⅝	
9,100	Nova Scotia Stl. & C.	100	99	108	+ 9
17,050	OHIO CITIES GAS	58	55	56¼	— 1½
700	Ohio Fuel Supply	50¼	49	49	— 2
100	Ontario Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
600	Owens Bottle Machine	94	90	93	+ 4
1,900	PACIFIC MAIL	29½	26	28½	+ 2⅛
300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	25	24½	24½	— ½
100	Pan-Am. Pet. & T. pf.	94	94	94	
6,094	Pennsylvania Railroad	53	52½	52½	— ⅝
600	People's Gas, Chicago	75	74	75	+ 1
200	Peoria & Eastern	8	7	8	— 1
1,200	Père Marquette	20⅜	19¾	19⅞	— ⅜
100	Père Marquette pf.	43½	43½	43½	+ 1½
800	Philadelphia Co.	37½	36	36	— 1½
1,100	Pierce Arrow	40⅞	40	40⅜	+ 1⅛
500	Pierce Arrow pf.	98½	98	98	
200	P. C. C. & St. L.	74	74	74	
15,200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	58⅞	55¼	56	— 1⅝
200	Pitt. Coal pf cfs. of dep	120½	120	120	
300	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	100	99½	99½	— ⅜
2,400	Pitts. & West Va.	34¼	33	33	— 1¼
4,600	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	67½	65¾	66⅛	+ ½
1,200	Pond Creek Coal t. c.	26¼	25¾	26	
2,600	Pressed Steel Car	74	72½	73	
210	Pressed Steel Car pf.	101½	101½	101¼	— ⅛
100	Public Service, N. J.	117	117	117	— 8
800	QUICKSILVER	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
1,300	Quicksilver pf.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
500	RAILWAY STL. SPG.	53	51¼	51½	— 1
100	Railway Stl Spg pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
8,600	Ray Cons. Copper	28¼	26⅝	27	— 1¼
21,400	Reading	85⅞	93¾	93⅞	— ⅛
200	Reading 1st pf.	40	40	40	— ½
60,250	Republic I. & S.	93¼	88¾	90	— 3¼
700	Republic I. & S. pf.	104	103¼	108⅝	— ¼
5,200	Royal Dutch tr. r.	65½	64	65½	+ 1½
300	ST. L. SAN FRAN.	17¼	16⅞	17¼	— ¼
100	St. L. Southwestern	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ¼
1,800	Savage Arms	93¼	85½	89⅞	— 4¼
200	Saxon Motor	18¼	18	18	— 1
500	Seaboard Air Line	12⅜	12	12¼	
500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	28½	27¼	28¼	+ ½
500	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	170	166¼	168	
700	Shattuck-Arizona	24¾	24	24	— ¼
4,200	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	43¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅞
1,700	Sloss-Sheff. Stl. & Iron	56	54⅝	55⅜	+ ¼
100	Sloss-Sheff. Stl. & I. pf	93	93	93	— 2
9,144	Southern Pacific	95	94	94¼	+ ¼
300	South Porto Rico Sugar	185	177	185	+10
52,000	Southern Railway	29¼	27	28¾	+ 1⅝
5,300	Southern Railway pf.	59½	55¾	58⅝	+ 2⅝
700	Standard Milling	86	86	86	— 2
74,800	Studebaker Co.	56	52	52⅝	— 1⅝
100	Studebaker pf.	94	94	94	+ ¼
500	Stutz Motor	45⅛	43	43	— 1¼
1,600	Superior Iron & Steel	48	45	45⅝	— 2
5,100	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
9,700	Texas Co.	194¾	187½	187¾	— 3½
27,775	Texas Co. rights	22½	20	20¼	— ⅝
600	Texas & Pacific	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
700	Third Avenue	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+ 2⅜
324	Tidewater Oil	206	205	206	+ 1
102,200	Tobacco Products	75	68	75	+ 7¼
800	Tobacco Products pf.	104	103½	103½	— ½
100	Transue & W. Steel F.	43	43	43	+ 1
100	Twin City Rap. Tran.	86	86	86	+ 1
100	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	109	109	109	+ 1
300	Union Bag & P., new.	81	80¼	80½	— ⅜
9,000	Union Pacific	137⅝	136¼	136¾	+ ⅝
1,400	Union Pacific pf.	79¾	79¼	79½	— ½
1,000	United Alloy Steel	44½	43¼	44	— ¼
104,570	United Cigar Stores	123½	118⅝	125	+ 6¼
200	United Dyewood	65	65	65	
100	United Dyewood pf.	94	94	94	
200	United Drug	72	70	72	+ ½
250	United Drug 1st pf.	51½	51½	51½	
200	United Drug 2d pf.	87	86½	87	+ ⅜
300	United Fruit	135	133¾	135	+ ⅝
100	United Paperboard	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
500	United Rys. Invest.	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
400	U. S. Cast I. P. & Fdy.	21¼	21	21	— 1
800	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	56	54¼	55	— 2½
18,600	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	165¼	160¼	163	— 1⅝
100	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
84,200	U. S. Rubber	64⅝	60½	64¼	+ 2⅜
1,300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107	106	107	+ 1½
100	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	56	56	56	— 2
620,000	U. S. Steel	127⅞	122¼	123⅜	— 2¼
800	U. S. Steel pf.	118	117¾	*118	+ ⅜
11,200	Utah Copper	107⅝	103½	104¼	— 1¾
600	Utah Securities	18¼	18	18	— ¼
1,300	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	42	40	40¾	— 1⅜
230	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	111	111	111	+ 2
1,200	WABASH	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
1,700	Wabash pf. A	50	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅜
1,800	Wabash pf. B	27	26¼	26¾	— ¼
1,800	Western Maryland	20⅞	19¾	20	— ⅜
700	Western Pacific	16¼	16¼	16¼	— 1⅛
300	Western Pacific pf.	46⅛	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
500	Western Union Tel.	94	92⅞	94	+ 1½
5,880	West. E. & M.	49⅜	48¼	48¾	— 1
200	Westinghouse 1st pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	— 1½
2,400	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15⅞	14¼	14½	— ⅝
700	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	32⅜	32⅜

Sugar Fire Insurance Stocks

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins.
German Alliance Ins.
German American Ins.
Germania Fire Ins.
Hanover Fire Ins.
Home Ins.
Niagara Fire Ins.
Westchester Fire Ins.

Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Federal Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Gr. West. Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Guantanamo Sugar
Manati Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Matanzas Am. Sug. Com. & Pfd.
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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 11, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	$15,694,500	$595,540,950	Average price 40 bonds	82.81	82.75	89.48	82.61
Same period last year	17,860,500	641,098,950	Same period a year ago	86.73	86.55	87.43	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA G. M. CO.				
6s, Series A	63½	62	62	6½
Al. G. M. 6s, Ser. B	63	63	63	5
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	99½	99	99½	13
Am. Hide & L. 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Am. Sm. & Ref. 1st 5s, temp. ctfs.	92	91⅝	92	94
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	87⅝	87	87	19
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛	161⅛
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	9
Am. Thread 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	5½
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛	5
Ann Arbor 4s	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	90⅛	90	90⅛	28
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	88¼	88	88¼	93
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	82	82	82	1
A.,T. & S.F.adj.4s,st.	82¾	82¼	82¼	10
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	100	99⅞	100	27
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, Series B	97½	97¼	97¼	15
Atlantic C. Line 4s	88¾	87½	87½	7
Atl. C.Line unif. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	5
A.C.L.,L. & N.cl.4s	79	79	79	3
B. & O. P. L. 3½s	90⅜	90¼	90¼	12
B. & O. gold 4s	85½	85⅜	85½	7
B. & O. ref. 5s	96¼	96	96	23
B. & O. cv. 4½s	87⅞	86¾	87	34
B. & O., S. W. D. 3½s	85½	85⅜	85⅜	16
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	80	79¼	79¼	4
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100¼	99¾	100¼	4
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	97	97	97	2
Braden Copper 6s	98	98	98	3
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	12
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s	90½	90⅛	90⅛	1
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	8
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	84	84	84	2
CAL. GAS & Elec. 5s	97	97	97	4
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
C. of Ga. cons. 5s	97¾	97¼	97¼	1
C. of Ga., Chat.D. 4s	78	78	78	3
Central Leather 5s	99	97¼	99	29
C. of N. J. g. 5s, reg.	108½	108½	108¼	1
Cent. Pacific 4s	84	83¾	83¾	14
Cent. Pacific 3½s	86	86	86	1¼
Cerro de P. cv. 6s	112¾	111¾	112¼	4
Ches. & O. con. 5s	101	101	101	13
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	87¾	86⅞	86⅞	231
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	78⅝	78¼	78¼	86
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	84⅝	83¾	83¾	9
Chicago & Alton 3½s	45	44¾	45	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	88¼	88	88¼	13
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93¾	93⅝	96	204
C., B. & Q., I. D. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	6
C., B. & Q., D. D. 4s	99	99	99	1
Chi. & Erie 5s	99½	99½	99½	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	65¾	65¾	65¾	3
C.,M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	82¾	81¾	81¾	123
C.,M. & St. P. g. 4½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
C.,M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	87¾	87½	87½	6
Chi. & St. P. 4s. '25	88½	88¼	88¼	2
C., M. & St. P. deb. '34	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	101	101	101	3
C. & N. W. d. 3s, '21	100	100	100	2
C. & N. W. g.4s, sta.	86	86	86	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	75	75	75	1
Chi. Rways. 5s	91	90	91	9
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	70¾	69¾	69¾	156
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	80¼	80¼	80⅛	8
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	80	80	80	1
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s ctfs. of dep., sta.	68¼	68¼	68⅝	63
Chi. & St. P. cv. 5s	97⅛	96¾	97	29
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	106	106	106	2
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	94	94	94	3
C. & W. I. gen. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
C. & W. I. con. 4s	71	71	71	1
Chile Copper 7s	124¼	122	122	19
Cin., Leb. & Nor. 4s	86	86	86	1
C.,C.,C.&St.L. gen. 4s	68	68	68	4
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	96	96	96	1
Col. Industrial 5s	80	79¾	79¾	5
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	90	90	90	5
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	84¾	84¾	84¾	17
Col. & South. 1st 4s	85	84¾	84¾	4
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	78¼	78¼	78½	6
Con.Gas (Balt.) cv.5s	102	102	102	1
Con. Gas conv. 6s	110½	109¾	110¼	45
Corn Prod.R.& R.5s,'34	98½	98½	98½	3
Cuban-Am. Sug.c.t.6s	100½	100½	100½	3
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97¾	97½	97½	6
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	97¾	97½	97¾	2
D. & R. G. con. 4s	73	73	73	4
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	78	78	78	1
Detroit Ed. ref. 5s	96	96	96	1
Det. River Tun. 4½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	3
Detroit United 4½s	79	79	79	9
Distillers' Secur. 5s	75¼	74½	75	273
ERIE con. 4s	80⅛	80	80¼	6
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	54	53½	53½	35
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	66¼	65¼	66	14
Erie gen. 4s	60	60	60	17
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	100¼	100	100	6
Ga. & Ala. 5s	97	97	97	1
Gt. Falls Power 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97¾	4
Green Bay debs., B	11	11	11	21
HOUS & T. C. 1st 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 4s	61¼	59¾	59¾	124
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	17¼	15¾	15¾	244
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	84½	84½	84½	3
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	94	94	94	10
Ill.Cent.,St.L.Div.3½s	78	77¾	77¾	12
Ill. Steel 4½s	86¾	86½	86½	26
Indiana Steel 5s	101	100⅝	101	20
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	92¼	91¼	91¼	138
nt.-Met. 4½s	63½	62½	63½	15
Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s	76½	76	76	2
Int. Ag. M. & I. 6s	94¾	94¾	94¾	73
Int. Paper 6s	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛	12
Int Paper cv. 5s	99	99	99	10
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	84	84	84	1
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	47⅜	46½	47	3
KAN. & MICH. 2d 5s	93	93	93	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	103½	103½	103½	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	69½	69½	69½	9
Kan. City So. 5s	83	83	83	7
Kan. City Term. 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	1
K. & D. M. 1st 5s	50	50	50	1
LACK. Sta. L. 3s, '90	101⅜	101¼	101¼	45
Lack. Steel 5s, '28	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	19
Laclede Gas 1st 6s	100⅞	100	100	4
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99	98⅝	99	4
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	99¼	99½	99½	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91⅞	91¼	91⅞	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	3
L. V. of N. Y. g. 4½s	96	96	96	2
Liggett & Myers 5s	119⅞	119½	119⅞	15
Liggett & Myers 5s	99⅝	99	99⅝	10
L. I. deb. 5s, tr. ctfs.	80½	80¼	80⅝	4
Long Isl. ref. 4s	83	83	83	2
Lorillard 7s	120	119¼	120	15
Lorillard 5s	100	99⅞	100	6
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	111	111	111	9
Louis. & N. un. 4s	90½	90	90¼	19
L. & N., & M. & M. 1963	100	100	100	1
L. & N. & M. & M. 4½s	94	94	94	2
MID. ST'L c. tr. 5s	93	92¼	92¼	88½
M. & St.L.1st & ref.4s	48	48	48	1
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	88	88	88	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	68½	68½	68½	4
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	40¾	40½	40½	3
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	28	28	28	5
Mo. Pacific cons. 6s	101½	101¼	101½	6
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	60⅜	59½	59½	547½
Mo. Pac. 1st ref. 5s, 1923	95⅝	94¼	94¼	19
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926	92¼	92	92	7
Mo. Pac. 1st ref. 5s, 1965	89	89	89	1
Montana Power 5s	93⅝	93½	94½	19
NAT. TUBE 5s	101½	101	101	8
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	49⅞	48¾	48⅝	37
N. O., T. & M. 6s	94½	94	94	63
N. Or. Ry. & L. 4½s	79¼	79¼	79¼	185
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	78½	78½	78½	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	86½	86½	86½	1
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	78	78	78	1
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	93	92	92⅝	19
N.Y.C., L. S. col. 3½s	70	70	70	8
N. Y. Cent., Lake Sh. col. 3½s	66	65	66	2
N.Y.C., M. C. col.3½s	70	70	70	13
N. Y. Conn. R.R.3½s	95¼	99	99	5
N. Y. & Erie 2d ext. 5s	99	78	78	1
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.4s	78	98¾	98¾	28
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.5s	98¾	97½	97⅝	6
N.Y., N.H. & H.cv.6s	97½	56	56	2
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s	66	67⅜	67⅜	1
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	67⅜	96½	96½	2
N.Y. & Q.El.L.& P.5s	96½	24	24½	5
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	24	53	53	9
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	53	77¾	77¾	1
N. Y. State 4½s	77¾	82¼	82¼	4
N.Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	82¼	93¾	93⅝	43
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	93¾	96¾	96¾	1
N. Y. & Rock. R. 5s	96¾	74	74	2
Norf. Southn. ref. 5s	74	96¾	96¾	1
Norf. Southn. 1st 5s	96⅝	84¾	84¾	14
Norf. & W. con. 4s	88	87¾	87¾	30
Nor. Pacific 4s	87⅜	87	87	5½
Nor. Pacific 3s	63	62½	63	
Nor. S. Pow. 1st & ref. 5s	93	91½	91¼	16
ONT. POWER s. f. 5s	91	91	91	1
Ore. R. & N.con.4s	86¾	86⅝	86⅝	9
Ore. Sh. Line 6s	104⅝	101¾	104¼	1
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	86⅝	86½	86½	9
Ore.-W. 1st & ref. 4s	80	80	80	4
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	87¾	86⅞	87⅜	32
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	98	97½	97½	28
Penn. 4s, 1943	93	93	93	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	92¼	92¼	92⅜	1
Penn. con. 4½s	101⅝	101¼	101¼	5
Penn. gen. 4½s	94½	94	94¼	23
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem.	94¼	94	94	93
Penn. gtd. g. 4s	89	89	89	1
Penn. gtd. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	4
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	88	88½	88	3
Phila., Balt. & W.4s	92	92	92	1
Public Service 5s	88	87	88	86
RY. S. SPR. Int.-Oc. 5s	99	99	99	5
Ry. S.Spr. L.& T.1st5s	102½	102¼	102¼	1
Reading gen. 4s	91	90½	91	26
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100½	99⅞	99⅞	30
Rio G. W. col. t. 4s	58	58	58	2
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	67½	67½	67½	3
ST. L., I. M. & SO. unified & ref. 4s	80	80	80	5
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	72½	72½	72¼	8
St. L. & S. F. pr. ln. 4s, A	61½	61	61	78
St L. & S. F. pr. ln. 5s, B	79	78½	79	11
St. L. & S. F. adj.6s	66¼	65¾	65¾	31
St. L. & S. F. inc. 5s	51½	49	51½	68
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	70½	70½	70½	1
St. P., M. & M 4½s	95½	95½	95½	1
St. P., M.& M.cons.4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1
Seab'd A. I. adj. 5s	58½	58⅜	58½	21
So. Bell Tel. 5s	98½	97⅞	97⅞	9
So. Pac. conv. 5s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	312
So. Pac. conv. 4s	81¾	81⅛	81½	236
So. Pac. ref. 4s	87	86¾	86¾	87
So. Pac. col. 4s	76	75¾	75¾	25
So. Pac. S.F.Term.4s	80¼	80	80	6
So. Pac. Coast 4s	93½	93½	93½	17
So. Ry. 1st 5s	98	97⅝	97⅝	40
So. Ry. gen. 4s	66⅝	66½	66¾	9
TERM. OF ST. L. cons. 5s	99½	99½	99½	2
Texas Co. deb. 6s	102⅝	102	102¼	46
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95	94⅝	94⅝	8
Third Av. ref. 4s	65¾	65¾	65¾	15
Third Av. adj. 5s	40½	39½	39½	8
Tol., St. L. & W. pr. ln. 3½s	80	80	80	5
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	50⅝	50½	50⅝	16
Trenton G. & E. 5s	98¼	98⅛	98¼	1
Tri City 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
ULSTER & DEL 5s	98	98	98	2
Under. El. London, inc. 6s	60	60	60	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	91⅝	91¼	91⅜	301½
Union Pac. con. 4s	89¼	89	89	12
Union Pac. ref. 4s	85½	85¼	85½	28
United Fuel Gas 6s	99	99	99	2
U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	61	60⅝	60⅝	3
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	32½	32½	32½	15
U. R. Rs. of St. 4s, eq. t.	32½	32	32	28
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	84¾	83⅜	83⅞	378¼
U. S. Rubber 6s	102	102	102	3
U. S. Sm. & Ref. 6s	102	102	102	5
U. S. Steel 5s	104¼	104	104	174
VA.-CAR. CHEM. 6s	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	36
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	95¾	94½	95¼	12
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	85	85	85	1
WABASH 1st 5s	100½	100	100	9
Western Electric 5s	99¾	99¼	99¼	16
Western Pacific 5s	86⅝	86	86¼	14
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	98	98	98	10
West Shore 4s	82	81½	82	17
West Shore 4s, reg.	82	82	82	1
Wilson & Co. 5s	100¼	100	100	88
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	80	80	80	3

Total sales $6,465,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

U. S. L. 3½s	99.76	99.52	99.62	38.80½
U. S. 4s, coupon	105¼	104½	105¼	9
Am. For. Sec. 5s	95¾	95⅜	95⅝	16814
Anglo-French 5s	95⅜	93⅝	93⅝	152854
Chinese Ry. 5s	88	88	88	1
City of Bordeaux 6s	94½	94½	94½	9
City of Lyons 6s	94½	94½	94¼	7
City of Marseilles 6s	94½	94½	94½	8
City of Paris 6s	93⅞	93½	93⅝	66
City of Tokio 5s	77	77	77	1
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	97½	96¾	96¾	15
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	94⅞	94¾	94½	15
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	96	94⅞	94⅞	23
French Govt. tp. 5½s	98¼	98	98¼	296
Japanese 4½s	87½	87½	87½	14
Japan. 4½s, 2d Ser.	87½	86½	87¼	4
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser. g. s.	80¼	80	80¼	8
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	99¼	99¼	99¼	20
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	5
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98	97⅞	98	426
U.K.ofG.B.&I.5½s,'18	100	99⅝	99⅞	1170
U.K.of G.B.&I.5½s,'19	96¾	96⅝	96⅞	248
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99¾	99¾	99⅝	647
U.K.of G.B.&I.5½s,'21	95¾	94¼	94½	588

Total sales $9,142,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

4s, 1956, reg	93	93	93	1
4s, 1957	94½	94½	94½	3
4s, 1958	94½	94	94¼	3
4s, 1959	94⅜	94¼	94⅜	14
4½s, 1960	97⅞	97⅞	98	3
4½s, 1964	97⅞	97½	97⅝	12
4½s, 1966	97⅝	97½	97⅝	2
4½s, Nov., 1957	102	102	102	6
4½s, 1963	102¼	101⅝	102	12
4½s, 1965	102	101⅞	101⅞	31

Total sales $87,000

Grand total $15,694,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	36,385	486,105	$850,088	$398,000
Tuesday	57,475	260,647	267,475	525,500
Wednesday	54,880	328,795	276,140	399,000
Thursday	63,552	232,629	322,490	252,000
Friday	53,665	369,849	223,895	478,000
Saturday	26,950	227,185	144,025	108,000
Total	286,857	1,947,164	1,574,110	$2,025,100

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net
17,800	*Aetna Explo.	7⅝	6½	7	—	⅛
6,200	*Air Reduc.	99½	94	98	— 1	
200	Am. N. Chem.	21	21	21	..	
1,700	Am. Writ. P.	4¼	3¾	4	+ ⅛	
800	Br.-Am.Th. Cr.	18½	16½	17¼	— ¾	
100	B.-A.T. Or.Br.	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛	
6,750	*Car L. & P.	4¼	3¼	3½	— ⅛	
320	*Carbon Steel.	101	95	96	— 3	
6,600	Carwen Steel.	11¾	11¼	11¼	..	
300	Central Fdy.	36	35	35	— 1	
2,225	Chev.M.C.,w.i.	94	89	89	— 4	
700	*City Sv., w.i.	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛	
100	Con. Motors.	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	
29,400	Curtiss Aero.	54	46¼	49½	— 3¼	
2,000	Emerson Phn.	7	6⅜	6½	— ⅛	
3,300	Ev. Heaney.	24⅜	22¼	24⅜	+ 1⅜	
8,400	*Havana Tob.	8¾	3	3½	+ ⅛	
300	*Hav. Tob.pf.	6½	5	5	— 1⅛	
50	*Hendee Mfg.	31	31	31	— 3	
217	Holly Sugar.	62	61	62	+ 1	
25	Holly Sug. pf.	102	102	102	..	
700	Inter. Rubber.	11	10¼	11	+ ⅛	
100	Keys. T. & R.	14	14	14	— ⅛	
800	*Lake Torp.B.	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛	
50	*Lukens Steel 1st pf.	102	102	102	— ⅛	
700	Marconi of A.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛	
575	Marlin Arms.	118	114	118	+ 8	
39,800	*Maxim Mun.	2¼	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅜	
600	*N. Y. Shipb.	46¾	41	46¾	+ 4¼	
1,700	N. Y. Transp.	18	16	18	+ 2	
1,700	No. A. of P.	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛	
8,000	*Prudential P.	6	4⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛	
250	*Pyrene Mfg.	11⅛	10	11⅛	+ ⅝	
400	*Rep. M. Tr.	66	62	62	— 5	
400	Smith & Ty. T. pf.	101	101	101¼	— ⅜	
700	*St. Jo. Lead.	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛	
9,000	Smith M. Tr.	5½	3½	4	+ ⅛	
3,175	*St. Alloys.	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛	
7,800	Submarine B.	29½	27⅝	28	— 1	
300	Triangle Film.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛	
6,700	*Un. E. Aero.	4½	3½	4½	+ ⅛	
9,800	*United Mot.	24¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛	
10,600	U.S.Aircraft.	7	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛	
1,700	*U. S. L. & H.	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	
4,800	U.S. Steamsp.	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛	
900	United Zinc.	5⅜	5	5	+ ⅛	
1,800	World Film.	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛	
79,700	*Wr.M. A.C.	13½	11¾	12	— 1	
100	Zinc Concen.	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

6,000	Ang.-Am. Oil.	20½	19	19¼	— 1
10	111 Pipe Line.	231	231	231	+ 4
10	Ohio Oil.	386	386	386	+11
832	Stand. O.of C.	271	266	269	+ 6
41	Stand. of Ind.	785	775	785	— 5
51	Std.O. of N.J.	613	608	612	+12
95	Std.O. of N.Y.	297	293	293	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS

38,600	*Allen Oil.	1⅜	194	1⅜	+ ⅜
21,200	*Barn't O.&G.	2	1⅜	1⅞	..
1,400	*Bilton O.&G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
475,000	*Bos.-Wyo.Oil.	40	25	38	+10
1,750	Con. Mex. Oil.	45	40	43	+ 3
21,000	*Cosd.O.&G.ctf	12¼	10⅞	10¾	— ⅜
13,300	*Cosden Ref.	12	10⅝	11¼	— 1⅜
16,385	*Crosby Pet.	55	47	53	+ 3
22,200	Cumb. P.& R.	1	⅛	1	..
44,800	*Elk Basin Pet	14	11½	11¾	— 2⅛
19,800	Elk'd O.& G.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
17,500	*Esmer. Oil Co	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
15,400	*Federal Oil.	5½	5	5⅛	— ⅛
2,800	Inter. Pet.	13½	13	13	— ⅛
27,500	Kenova Oil.	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
7,270	Keyst.Con.Oil.	7	6	6⅞	— ⅛
22,200	*Knick.W.Pet.	8	5¼	5¼	— 1⅛
6,830	*Kn.W.Pet.pf.	10⅝	10

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Aug. 11, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	90
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Dec.	96	98
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	78	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	60	64
B. Rouge El. 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May & Nov.	97¼	98¼
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	87	88
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39. Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	102½	
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Jan. & July	100	102
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	102	108
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & S. Iron deb. '26	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	Jan. & July	90	92
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	June & Dec.	103¼	104
Charleston City Ry.	5	Feb. & Aug.		90
Char'n Cons. Ry. ($500)	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99			45	50
Do '23	5	Mar. & Sep.		95
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Jan. & July	100	102
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	95¼
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	May & Nov.	89	92
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '43	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	96
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	95¼	98
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	4½	Jan. & July	98½	98
Do '54	5	Jan. & July	100	103
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	87½	88¼
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July		
Do 1st, '65	5	Jan. & July	98	
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	96
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Do deb., '30				
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	97	102
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	93	93½
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	May & Nov.	100	102
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	97
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '51	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	94	97
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	90
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	89
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	May & Nov.	87	91
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July		75
Harwood Elec. 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	81	81½
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Jan. & July	100	
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	98
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '40	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	Jan. & July	56¼	57½
K. C. Home T. 1st, '28	5	May & Nov.	73	76
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	93	94
Kan. C. (Mo.) G. 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	90	92
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	85	85½
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	80¼	93
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	80½	92
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	80½	93
Lock. & Ole. 1st, '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	103
Louis. G. & E. ref., '48	5	Jan. & July	96	
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Middle West Util., '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	95	99
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	70	
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	99	102
New. Cal. El. 1st In., '46	6	June & Dec.	80	84
Newark Gas, '48	5	Jan. & July	100	102
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	June & Dec.	102	102
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	5	Jan. & July	101	103
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., '2004	4	May & Nov.	76½	79
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	72	74
Do ref., '32	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	102¼
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	June & Dec.	80	84
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	95	97
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Jan. & July	80	82
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	93¼	94½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	84	89
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	92	93
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Feb. & Aug.	89½	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	97
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	May & Nov.	81	85
Do cons., '36	5	June & Dec.	102	
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st '54	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Roch. Ry. cons., '30	5	Jan. & July	93	95
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	85
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	May & Nov.	94	98
San Diego Gas & E. deb. '29	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	88
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	June & Dec.	97	100
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	93
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Jan. & July	90	93
S. W. Pr. & L. 1st, '43	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	99
Standard G. & El., '35	6	June & Dec.	87	93
Sup. R., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Nov.	90	94
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	May & Dec.	78	83
Syracuse Lt. & P. 1st, '54	5	June & Dec.	90	94
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	82	86
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	June & Dec.	94	98
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	88	92
Un. L. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	80	81
Do deb., '28	6	May & Nov.	84	88½
Unit. R. & E. cons., '40	6	Mar. & Sep.	97	99
Do income, '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	80	80½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	June & Dec.	62	65
Utilities Util. conv., '48	6	June & Aug.	97	99
Utica & Mohawk Val., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.		98
Washington Gas, '30	5	Jan. & July	77¼	78
W. Penn. Pr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	97	98
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	100	100¾
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	95

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	100	101
Kan. C. Stk. Yds., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	101
Lima Locomotive, '30	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	55	70
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	92	94
Stearns Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	93
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99¾	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 11, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.					
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	18	21
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	84½	Q	Aug 1, 17	71	74
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	111	114
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Aug 1, 17	471½	488½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	280	286¼
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Aug 1, 17	108	109
Do pf.		Q	Mar 1, 17	65	67
	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	86	88

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 11, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Public Utilities	¾				
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 14	30	31
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	66	68
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	66	68
Do partlcipating pf.				69	71
Do warrants				21	24
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	11	13
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	87	
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	102	103½
Capital Traction	1½	Q	July 2, 17	90	93
Car. Power & Light	1¼	Q	July 1, 17	80½	81½
Do pf.	¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	33	36
Central Coal & Coke	1¾	Q	Jul 17, 17	93	95
Do pf.				59	63
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf				76	78
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17		70½
Cities Service				45	50
Do pf.	½	M	Aug 1, 17	275	276
Colorado Power	½	M	Aug 1, 17	85½	86
Do pf.	½	Q	Jul 16, 17	28	31
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	98	101
Do pf.	1	Q	Aug 1, 17	48	50
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	73	78
Con. Trac. of N. J.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	92	95
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jul 16, 17	70	73
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	56	59½
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	3	Q	July 2, 17	83	85
Eliz. & Trenton	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	99	101
Do pf.				24	
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15,17	160	104
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	130	134
Federal Light & Trac.				12½	13½
Do pf.	1½		Sep 1, 14	48	51
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	3	S	Mar 15,17	85	70
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	129	88
Illum. & Pr. Sec.					132
Do pf.	1¾		May 15,17	24½	27
International Traction	1	Q	Jun 30,17	95	97½
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Jun 30,17		41
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.				51	52
Do pf.	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	33	40
Kan. City Railways				57	60
Do pf.				24½	27
K. C. Stock Yards				59	59
Do pf.				94	98½
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	81½	84
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q		94	98
Mergenthaler Linotype	25	Q	Dec., 1916	68	72
Mich. State Tel.	$1.50	Q	Jun 30,17	144¾	145¼
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	80	87
Mobile Electric	1½	Q	May 15,17	70	72½
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,17	86	91
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15,17	90	93
Newark Con. Gas	2½	Q	July 1, 17	68	72
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	July 1, 17	94	96
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.				160	180
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 17	56	59
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 17	90	98
Nor. Texas Electric	3	S	Jul 14, 17	97	98
Do pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	76	54½ 57½
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jan 17, 17	81	84½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 16, 17	76	80¾
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	May 15,17	89	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 17	83	90
Pine Bluff pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	91	95
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	c75	Q	Jul 16, 17	97	100
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jul 14, 17	60	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 14, 17	33	34
Riverside Traction				64½	66
Do pf.	2½	S	Apr 1, 17	30	
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	May 15,17	87	88
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 17	98	102
Som., U. & Middle				72	75
So. Jersey G. & E.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	125	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.				10	11
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	33	36
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	May 15,17	120	124
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.				5½	6
Do pf.				29	30
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	97	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	40	42
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	69	71
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jul 15, 17	27¾	28¼
United Utilities				93	98
Do pf.	1¾		July 2, 17	94	
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Aug 1, 17	72½	74
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	65	70
Western Power	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 17	78½	80
Do pf.				14	15
West. States Gas & E.	$1.30	Q	Jul 16, 17		30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,17	25	30
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	Q	Jul 16, 17	88	93
Yadkin River Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 30,16	43	48
*Ex dividend. a—Incl. 2% payable in com. stock. b—2½% payable in com. stock. c—2½% extra.					96½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 11, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1¼	Q	May 15,17	316	322
American Chicle	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	57	59
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	89	92
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	84	87
Amer. Typefounders	1¾	Q	May 15,17	†98	
Do pf.		Q	Jul 14, 17	38	41
Atlantic Refining	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	88	90
Do pf.				8	16
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Jun 10,17	178	182
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	July 4, 17	122	125
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	87	89
Beatrice Creamery	2½	Q	May 10,17	225	
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 10,17	107	
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,17	104	106
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	105	106
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	8	A		158	162
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	4	S	Mar 30,17	92	96
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	18	22
Caseln Co. of America	2			80	88
Celluloid	2	Q	Jun 30,17	177	42
Central Aguirre Sugar	b10		July 2, 17	168	182
Central Coal & Coke				60	172
Childs	1½	Q	Jun 11,17	71	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	93	73
Crocker-Wheeler	83	Q	Jul 14, 17	102¼	94½
Do pf.	a1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	100¼	104
Del. Lack. & W. Coal	1.50	Q	Jul 16, 17	183	188
Fajardo Sugar	5	Q	Aug 1, 17	100	
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	87	89
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	91	93½
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Jun 1, 17	193	198
Great Western	2½	Q	July 2, 17	365	380
Guantanamo Sugar	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	116	117½
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Aug 1, 17	59	62
Holland-St. L. Sugar	3	Q	Jun 22,17	247	251
Holly Sugar			Jul 16, 17		14½ 15¼
Do pf.	x1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	101	103
International Salt		Q	Jun 30,17	58	61
Int. Silver	1¼	Q		63	80
Lawyers Mtg	1½	Q	July 2, 17	90	101
Kan. City Stock Yards	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	80¾	94
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	94	98
Manati Sugar	2½		May 31,17	68	72
Do pf.	y2¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	108	
Matanzas-Am.		Q	July 2, 17	94	97
Do pf.				8	80
Mergenthaler Linotype	2½	Q	Jun 30,17	142	
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Jun 1, 17	90	95
Do pf.	2	Q	Jun 15,17	97	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	July 2, 17	185	188
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	100¼	102
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 10,17	298	300
New Niquero Sugar				12	15
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Jun 20,17	153	160
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 21,17	108	108
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	125	135
Otis Elevator	1½	Q	Jul 16, 17	51	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 16, 17	83	85
Prestolite				48	51
Remington Typewriter				140	151
Do 1st pf.				12¼	13¼
Do 2d pf.			Oct 1, 14	40	71
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	46	47
Do pf.	2	Q	Jun 30,17	143	148
	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	99	100

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 11, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	July 2, 17	77	79
Santa Cecilia Sugar				18	23
Do pf.				55	60
Semet Solvay Co.				225	235
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Jun 30,17		130
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	94½	
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	July 2, 17	213	215
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	40	45
U. S. Gypsum				32	35
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 30,17	93½	94½
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Jun 15,17	100	110

*And 11% extra. ‡And 10% extra. a—And ½% in favor of Red Cross. †Ex div. d—Incl. 5% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra. x—Incl. ½% in favor of Red Cross. y—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 11, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	545	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	238	242
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†6	S	July 2, 17	170	185
Bowery	250,000	h8	Q	Aug 1, 17	400	
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000				135	145
Bryant Park	200,000	b4	S	July 1, 17	140	150
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000				73	95
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	360	363
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	225	228
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 2, 17	100	115
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 17	389	393
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	July 2, 17	200	203
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	453	460
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	†3	S	July 2, 17	210	220
Colonial	500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	450	
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	335
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	170	173
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	July 1, 17	315	325
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	3	S	Jun 1, 16	75	75
Europe	150,000	5	S	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Ave.	100,000	125	Q	July 2, 17	4300	
Fifth Nat.	250,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	215	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	†10	Q	July 2, 17	990	1005
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 17	180	185
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	†4	S	Jun 30,17	140	150
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Aug 1, 17	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	10	S	July 2, 17	178	184
Gotham Nat.	200,000	3	S	May, 1917	200	220
Greenwich	500,000	55	Q	July 2, 17	200	
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	S	July 2, 17	340	
Harriman N.	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 17	605	700
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	245	255
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	b3½	Q	July 2, 17	500	515
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	c9½	Q	July 2, 17	375	385
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 17	300	320
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	†4	S	July 2, 17	330	335
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 17	245	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	S	July 2, 17	305	310
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	‡2	S	July 2, 17	270	300
Metr'polis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	270	295
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	178	184
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 2, 17	375	
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	8	S	July 2, 17	215	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	1,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	400	405
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	190	
N.Y. Prod. Ex	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	200	
Pacific ($50).	2,000,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 17	270	
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,17		240
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 17	460	470
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	220
Seneca Nat.	1,000,000	b4	S	July 2, 17	450	
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 17	400	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	July 2, 17	150	160
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 2, 17	115	130
United States	200,000

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Furnished office to let, 21 Park Row; up-to-date equipment, light and airy; rent very moderate. Apply Zobel Color Works, 101 9th St., Brooklyn. Smith 4304.

Use of modern machine shop; also services expert machinist, experimental work; reasonable. Pope Cut Glass Co., 23 Worth St.

Madison Av., 926, (73d.)—Large store; inquire, 400 Bryant.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

80TH, 328 EAST.—11 rooms; parquet floors, electric light; furnace heat; house in perfect order. Inquire E. Franklin; 71 East 80th St.; phone Plaza 1959.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,365, (89TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

80TH, ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; catering to Summer visitors. Hotel Rutledge.

90TH ST., 43 EAST.—Suite of two rooms and kitchenette; telephone; references required.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 85 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.

46TH, 341 WEST, (a step from Broadway.)—Just completed; elevator fireproof building, unusually furnished, housekeeping apartments, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Furnished, non-housekeeping suites, two rooms with bath; one or two persons, $17.50 to $21; three rooms and bath, $25 to $35 per week; all large, cool, outside rooms; hotel service.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

67TH, (745 West End Av.)—Front and back parlor, overlooking Hudson; piano. Telephone 8098 Riverside.

121ST, 537 WEST, (Reed House.)—Attractive five-room apartment, elevator, well furnished; three months, possibly longer; references; reasonable rent. Phone Morningside 6120.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure; river view; subway. Ellsworth.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110th ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4-room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 615. Fifth Av. Bus stops at door.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates $70 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional); references.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Acme List, free; housing specialist, **205** 5th Av., at 42d St. Murray Hill 5159.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 30 East 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

218T, 120 EAST.—Bright, high class, modern elevator apartment, eight rooms.

44TH ST., 141 EAST, (The Woolsey.)—One and two rooms, baths and kitchenette, unfurnished, $40-$75; furnished, $50-$95. Supt.

86TH, 50 EAST.—Seven large, light rooms, $70; ground floor; also 4-room studio apartment, top floor, $35.

MADISON AV., 926, (East 73d.)—2-3 rooms; all modern; rents $45-$65.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building; housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rents $1,300 to $3,000 for refrigeration. Renting Agent on premises daily and Sunday. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

54TH, 17 W.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $55, $60.

118TH, 551 WEST, (Adjoining Broadway.)—Six rooms, ground floor, sublet; possession.

167TH, 609 WEST, (The Whitestone.)—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, $40-$45. Superintendent, on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 451.—Beautiful window, (eight), on Riverside Drive; exceptionally attractive; seven rooms, two baths.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Five-room elevator apartment wanted; immediate possession; between 85th and 110th Sts.: $65 to $70. X 336 Times Annex.

FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS consult Katharine Martin, 245 W. 76th. Schuy. 8522.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, apartment, seven rooms, bath, about $70 monthly. Minzesheimer, 124 East 31st St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

20TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly up; with bath, $9 weekly up; meals reasonable, optional; women only.

30TH, 39 EAST, 31st, 114 East.—All newly furnished; private bath, electricity.

48D, 16 EAST.—Convenient, clean, comfortable large or small room, bath; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

61ST, 106 EAST.—Exceptionally fine rooms, private baths, electricity; select surroundings; telephone.

HANDSOME ROOMS; gentlemen; references; private residence near Washington Square. Stuyvesant 1788.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large and small rooms, furnished, unfurnished; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually large and medium, with, without private bath; electricity; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; also small room; gentlemen; summer rates.

54TH, 208 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. Mrs. M. De Haven.

57TH, 322 WEST.—ROOM, LAVATORY; ADJOINING BATH; GENTLEMAN. THOMPSON.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Double room, private bath, kitchenette; other desirable rooms; maid service.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, private or adjoining bath; electricity. gentlemen, references.

71ST, 10 WEST.—One, two or three very large, magnificently furnished rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; fireplaces; suitable for professionals; gentlemen only; owner's residence.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished large, medium, outside rooms; exclusive house; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms, private bath; electricity; references.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Dalzelline for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or upon February 26, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Dalzelline, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into the court the value of said steamtug Dalzelline and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $17,340, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the 18th rule issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 549, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, beautiful private bachelor home; finest location.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Large alcove room; also room adjoining bath; entire second floor, private house; $740 Columbus.

72D, (Central Park W.)—2 beautiful rooms; parquet floors, tiled bath, unexcelled location; private house. 1242 Columbus.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large, airy room, private bath; electricity; single room; quiet, refinement.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, handsomely furnished with or without private bath, for select people.

72D, 336 WEST.—Facing Hudson River; parlor floor; single, en suite; smaller room.

73D, 155 WEST.—To let, handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; references exchanged; Subway.

73D ST., 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; hall room; bath; electricity; reference.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; suite with kitchenette; electricity.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; also medium-sized room.

73D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room, bath adjoining.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; references.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Double, single rooms, kitchenette; hot water; telephone; $4-$10.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, electricity; exclusive house.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; first class house.

75TH, 157 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large rooms; electric light; $7-$8-$10.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette, transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Double, single rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room connecting shower bath; small room; exclusive home.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, refined surroundings, reception room, telephone; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, (2,189 Broadway.)—Large front connecting bedroom; separate entrance; telephone. Hazelwood.

80TH, 104—147 WEST.—Large and small handsome cool rooms, private baths; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful room, bath; electricity; private house; opposite Park; moderate.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; newly furnished, decorated; private bath; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, suite; clean, quiet, refined; terms moderate.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot and cold running water, private baths.

85TH, (Broadway.)—Cool outside room, running water, elevator, reasonable; references. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths, electricity; breakfast optional.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, small rooms, baths; breakfast those wishing; private home; surroundings.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Large, light room, running water. Miss Smith, 4th floor East.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3-room suite and kitchenette; $65 monthly; outside rooms; single or suite; elevator. Kennedy.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Large, small, outside, clean, refined surroundings; $3.50; telephone, auditorium. Summer.

87TH, 330 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Sitting room, bedroom; private bathroom; $9; private house.

88TH ST., 110 WEST.—One large, airy room, 2 small ones, bath on same floor, in attractive, cleanly kept house; rents reduced balance Summer. Mrs. Keenan.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Just opened parlor floor, two large rooms, private bath; small room; electricity.

91ST, 38 WEST, near Park.—Parlor, adjoining bedroom; medium; electricity.

93D ST., 253 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath, continuous hot water; references.

93D, 253 WEST.—SINGLE ROOM; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; REFERENCES.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished connecting rooms, with bath. Private house.

103D, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, $4.50; gentleman; breakfast optional. Rogers.

113TH, 567 WEST.—Large and medium single or en suite; finely furnished; light, airy; home comforts; reference; modern apartment, 6E.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity, outside room, high-class corner apartment. Johnston.

113TH, 523 WEST, (501 Apt.)—Beautiful room; southern exposure; kitchen. Tomlinson.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large front room; hot and cold water; bath.

122D, 127 WEST.—Clean, airy single room; closet; private house; subway, "L."

126TH ST., 33 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity, telephone, running water; conveniences; moderate rates.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

161ST, 564 WEST.—Large front room; comfortably furnished; private family; references exchanged.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; southern exposure; river view; subway. Ellsworth.

172D ST., 650 WEST.—Will rent room or share my airy apartment with responsible business woman. Dore.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Palatial mansion, every room southern exposure; telephone, bath, elevator, gardens, conservatory, roof garden; Summer rates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Large, handsomely furnished room, overlooking Hudson; running water. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596. — Connecting rooms; one single, facing river, Audubon 3260. Apt. 4.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive accommodations for refined gentlemen; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 560, (87th.)—Desirable rooms, large or small; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Delightful large room and alcove, private bath, electricity; residence.

WEST END AV., 904.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Double, single, bath; facing Park; $10, $8, $5.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

85TH ST., 377 WEST.—Beautiful floor; other rooms; electricity; housekeeping; private house.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman wants room with bath, breakfast; write full particulars, giving phone number. S 20 Times.

Unfurnished.

Two rooms; married couple; write rent, location. Engel, 388 Central Park West.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; reference.

58TH, 29 EAST.—Studios; large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

78TH, 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; fireplaces; suitable for professionals; gentlemen only; owner's residence.

79TH, 61 WEST.—Double room, private bath, kitchenette; other desirable rooms; maid service.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, private or adjoining bath; electricity. gentlemen, references.

71ST, 10 WEST.—One, two or three very large, magnificently furnished rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; fireplaces; suitable for professionals; gentlemen only; owner's residence.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished large, medium, outside rooms; exclusive house; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms, private bath; electricity; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; private bath; all improvements.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

53D, 37 WEST.—Very attractive single, double rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths; references.

57TH, 333 WEST.—"The Byron," large, small rooms, with board; private bath.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; private bath; electricity; house with owner; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also parlor floor.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two or three; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; table guests.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; parlor floor; near Drive.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large room with bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, small rooms; convenient transportations, Park, Museum Natural History; private; homelike; meals optional.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity, parlors; excellent home cooking optional; references.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; excellent location; subway.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

70TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, modern, large and small rooms; good home cooking.

62D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

62D, 54 WEST.—Large, cool room, newly decorated; private bath; near "L"; Summer rate.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, private bath; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable light, airy rooms, all conveniences; excellent board. Schuyler 5441.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two or three; private bath; excellent table; phone, electricity; references. Brody.

126TH, 174 WEST, (corner 7th Av.; The Norwood.)—Room and board, special rates; baths, telephone, home cooking; convenient cars.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

DORCHESTER ROAD, 1,705, Flatbush.—Large, small rooms; board; reasonable; references. Flatbush 4879.

BOARD WANTED.

Couple, Jewish, desire board and room; give terms, particulars. D D 340 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. —Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL.
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady, oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF SELECT USED AUTOMOBILES NOW GOING ON AT NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. EVERY CAR GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF WHAT WE HAVE ON HAND AT PRESENT; OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY:
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR; brand new; big discount.
1916 MERCER SPORT MODEL; like new.
1916 DANIELS 8.
1916 PACKARD "Twin Six," 7-pass. tour.
1916 STUTZ Bulldog Special, 4-pass.
1916 CADILLAC "8," 7-passenger.
1915 CADILLAC "8," tour.; excellent condition; submit offer.
MERCER RACEABOUT; very classy; reasonable offer accepted.
1916 OLDSMOBILE Baby "4."
MERCER RACEABOUT, 2-pass.
1916 HUPMOBILE.
1916 OVERLAND Roadster.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH Roadster; like new.
MERCER Model M, Touring.
PIERCE-ARROW 6-38; electric lights and starter.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 52TH STREET,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Evenings. Phone Circle 4061.

A LOCOMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 6-38; like new; been used two seasons; privately; electric self-starter, lights. 150 West 55th St.

A SPECIAL USED CAR SALE THIS WEEK.
1916 Overlands, five and seven passenger.
1916 Willys Knight touring and coupe.
1917 Overlands; several models.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St.

BABY FIAT Roadster, latest importation.
LANCIA 7-PASS. SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 22-72 ROADSTER.
WHITE 1916 SPECIAL COUPE.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER.
HURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BARGAINS.—Packard Twin Six, also 3-38 Packard Touring. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUYS WORTH NOTING.

1917 LEXINGTON, GUARANTEED	$1,150
1917 DAVIS, 7-PASSENGER, NEW	850
1916 STUDEBAKER 7-PASS	650
1916 OVERLAND ROADSTER	325
1916 DAVIS, painted, slip covers	600
1916 CHALMERS, 6-30	550
1915 PACKARD-FAIRFIELD	600
1915 REO, TOURING	450
1915 CHALMERS, 6-CYLINDER	425
1915 DODGE TOURING	400
1912 PEERLESS, 7-PASSENGER	225
1912 OLDSMOBILE SPEEDSTER	200

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
815 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411

CADILLAC, 1917, Model 55, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger touring; used as demonstrator by one salesman only; in very fine mechanical condition; paint, top, tires, &c., the same; especially priced.
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
538 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CHALMERS.—Nineteen-sixteen seven-passenger touring car, in excellent condition, with both Summer and Winter tops; run eight thousand miles; mechanical condition perfect; must sacrifice at once; if you want bargain act quick. E. C. Stratton Motors Co., Albany, N. Y.

G. M. C. Truck, 4-ton, Model W, in good order and repair; must sell cheap. Harry Blinn Coal Co., 203 Elton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUDSON, 1915, six-fifty-four touring, 7-passenger; original cost, $2,300; fine condition; new tires; cost, $225; price, $725. Hudson Motor Car Co., or telephone Rector 4084.

HUDSON Super-Six 1916 touring, $900; Stearns Knight 1916, small touring, $950. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av.; Morn. 9367.

HUDSON Super Six, brand new; four-passenger speedster; big discount; trade considered. Auto Leader, 240 West 58th.

LANCIA.—Small, economical car; condition guaranteed; $900. 136 West 52d, basement.

MERCEDES 80 H. P. runabout; must sell; will demonstrate. A. Oberle, 164 W. 79th.

PACKARD, 1917, twin six, seven-passenger touring, 2-35; run 4,000 miles; cost $3,850; price $2,600. Telephone Riverside 5316.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-48 touring; like new; used two seasons private; self-starter, electric lights; slip covers; condition guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38" touring car; 1915 "38" Sedan, 1914 "38" limousine. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

ROLLS-ROYCE landau brougham; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

S. G. V.—A gentleman's private 5-passenger touring car; late model S. G. V., special Fleetwood body; splendid mechanical condition; recently overhauled; completely equipped; cost $4,000; will sell for $800; demonstration at owner's garage by appointment. Write P. O. Box 378, New Canaan, Conn. No dealers.

STEARNS-KNIGHT special, brand new 7-passenger, 8-cylinder touring, late 1917 model, Victoria top, Fleetwood body, mahogany paneling, painted a special green, with green leather top, Westinghouse lighting and starting, 2 disappearing seats, facing forward; uncalled for delivery; will give purchaser benefit of deposit already paid on car; Stearns guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Columbus 7000.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 "16-valve" Speedster.
FIAT "55" RIVIERA TOURING.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916.
LIBERTY 1917 Brougham.
SIMPLEX "75" 4-PASS.

MERCER 1913 Raceabout; wire wheels. SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog. 1916 Stutz runabout, for sale. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt 5, 7, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; cannot tell from new; electric equipment; cost $1,800. Condition, 150 West 55th.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC, limousine, 1916 or 1917; will pay good price; must be in excellent condition; no dealers. G 69 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-8530 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7 passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 80th. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 19 9. Prospers on Merit."

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 285 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, CORRESPONDENT,

Eight years' experience, capable taking full charge of office; efficient and faithful; salary, $22. 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience textile line; fully competent, good grammarian, at present employed, desires permanent position with reliable firm; salary, $20 start. O 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accustomed to doing work on her own initiative and charge of office details; thorough banking and brokerage experience; highest references. G 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; rapid, accurate, efficient, and conscientious; two years' experience in large newspaper office; salary $15. X 329 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' experience; rapid worker; American; reference; $15. D 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; five years; sensible, competent; all office work; American; $15. N 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Acquainted with office work and telephone; $12. N 253 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls; investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (Agency), 314 W. 59th; phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, housekeepers, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA COULSON SWEDISH AGENCY supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Practical cost accountant, has installed and operated systems; interview solicited. S 76 Times.

AN ATTORNEY,
36, married, seeks position legal or executive capacity; thorough business training; for eight years has had entire charge busy office; accustomed to fullest responsibility and authority; exemplary habits; keen, quick, resourceful, intelligent; indefatigable worker; absolutely high-class man of force and personality; exceptional credentials. N 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, (24 years,) wide experience, capable of supervising office, high school graduate, typist, desires position with progressive concern; where ability and efficiency are highly regarded. N 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, experienced correspondent, stenographer; high school graduate; best references. N 309 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, desires position evenings after 5 o'clock. Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, quick, accurate, experienced, trial balance. H. M., 2,900 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references.
White, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Seven years' experience; very fine appearance; reference; careful driver; make own repairs; temperate habits. S 40 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, temperate, competent mechanician; $80 month; board; irreproachable, unquestionable recommendations. G 4 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; ten years' experience, wishes position, city or country; best references. King, 304 Columbus Av., Columbus 2108.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 8 years' experience, wishes position; private family; best references. Martin Shea, 328 East 91st. Lenox 5315.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (37,) married; 17 years' experience; excellent references; residing New York present. Box 158, Elberon, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, seven years' experience with private family; A1 references. J. Wigmore, phone 4345 Murray Hill.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 14 years' experience, wishes steady position; $30 weekly; high-grade cars only. Rossit, 448 West 163d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, wishes private position, city or country. Schwartz, 74 East 119th St.

CHEMIST.—Young Brazilian chemist wishes to work in chemical laboratory in order to obtain practice. For further information refer to E. Moraes, 602 West 137th.

CLERK, SALESMAN, &c.—Man wants opportunity to advance; a gentleman 36 years of age; married; well educated, of neat appearance and good address; quick and accurate at figures; has had ten years' office experience, about five years outside; held positions such as bookkeeper, pay roll clerk, insurance solicitor, and financial investigator; have chauffeur license; am reliable, trustworthy and not afraid of work. X 357 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Traffic and claim clerk seeks position; ten years' experience. F 435 Times Annex.

DIAMOND polisher, wishes repair work; good references. Carpenter, 43 West 50th St.

EXECUTIVE.
Executive, aged 45, at present completing large organizations, desires to connect with parties at salary $10,000. X 340 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Collection and credit manager, experienced 32 years, college and law school training; location anywhere; immediate acceptance. G 72 Times.

MECHANIC, completed full course, desires position with dentist. F 96 Times.

SALESMAN.
A-1 hustling salesman, 15 years' selling experience as manufacturer's representative throughout Greater N. Y. City and N. J. open to connect with good, strong, A-1 concern by Aug. 20. D 247 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 31, having good many years' experience as inside salesman in wholesale dry goods line; good appearance; best of references. G 20 Times.

SALESMAN.—WELL KNOWN, COVERING LARGEST CITIES IN MIDDLE WEST; OPEN FOR LINE OF SILK WAISTS. G 66 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; A1 man wants manufacturing or jobbers' line for Southern territory; live wire; results assured. G 67 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, expert, exempted, Spanish, experienced freight, express, export, parcels post, dry goods, general mdse., cotton goods; strongest references; salary $20. Karp, 1,824 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Bookkeeper.—High school graduate; experienced; references. Goldberg, 401 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22, last six years converting department textile house, desires position; acquainted with the trade, and also can sell it given opportunity. Ability, Box 110 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) educated, 3 years' business experience, well recommended, wishes good position, with opportunity for advancement. D 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, well recommended, wishes clerical position; three years' business experience. Levine, 27 East 111th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted to go to Johnstown, N. Y.; one who can do all the office work required for the Johnstown Mocha Mills Co.; must be a first-class, experienced party and come well recommended; apply, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, to A. H. Fischer, 350 West 85th St., Apt. 51, N. Y. City; give telephone number if possible; a good, steady position with chance for rapid advancement.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by Elizabeth (N. J.) manufacturing concern; must be capable of taking entire charge of general accounts; industrial experience necessary; resident of Newark, Elizabeth, or vicinity desired. Reply at once, by letter only, stating qualifications, experience, and salary wanted. Dighl Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent ledger clerk for large concern; excellent opportunity for one possessing ability; state age, experience, and salary desired. X 352 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent and experienced to take charge of books in specialty shop. Apply by mail only. Madame Brand, 560 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COMPANION AND TUTOR wanted; a refined woman of excellent parentage, preferably German born, for permanent position to assist a mother in the care of baby boy now two years old, acting as companion and tutor; a nurse maid is provided for heavy work; also must be able to manage household and do light secretarial work; applicant should reply in English and own handwriting, stating qualifications and experience, if any; must be robust and healthy and cheerful; liberal salary and excellent home; position open Sept. 10. R. B. S., Room 406, 60 Broadway, New York.

DESIGNER
of recognised ability to produce popular-priced cotton waists; applications will be considered only from those who have been connected with leading houses.
CLAREMONT WAIST,
48 E. 33D.

DESIGNER ON HIGH-CLASS AFTERNOON AND EVENING COSTUMES; GOOD PROPOSITION TO RIGHT PARTY; ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. BOX 118, 437 MARBRIDGE BLDG.

DESIGNER on infants', children's, and junior white dresses; steady for right party. Gerla, 95 Greene.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
ARE NOW READY TO CONSIDER APPLICATIONS FROM
EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
FOR
WOMEN'S SUITS,
WOMEN'S GOWNS,
WOMEN'S COATS,
WOMEN'S SKIRTS,
MISSES' SUITS,
MISSES' DRESSES,
GIRLS' DRESSES,
MISSES' COATS,
WOMEN'S TRIMMED MILLINERY.
The most liberal salaries will be paid to competent saleswomen whose experience has been with the best retail trade and who are accustomed to selling the highest class merchandise. Permanent position, with splendid future possibilities.
ALL REPLIES HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE FOR THEIR
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
ORDER CLERKS, ANALYZERS, TYPISTS, BILL CLERKS,
ALSO EXPERIENCED CLERICAL HELP IN VARIOUS CAPACITIES.
The most liberal salaries, permanent position, and splendid opportunity for advancement to capable young women. State fully previous experience.
ALL REPLIES HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

GIRL.—For clerical work; must be good at figures; permanent position with advancement; $10 per week to begin. Address X Y Z, 265 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY.—COPYISTS AND MILLINERS. EXPERTS WANTED, LIGHT, COOL WORK FOR S

CHURCHILL TO TAKE CURSE OFF TAMMANY

Citizens Union Leader Says He Can Get Votes Neither Wagner Nor Smith Can Reach.

WHITMAN DENIES ANGER

Insists Colloquy with Cropsey Was In a Spirit of Cajolery—Wigwam Still Undecided.

Governor Whitman returned to Albany yesterday, leaving the Cropsey-Mitchel political jumble where it was before he came to the city. But before the Governor left, he said that he had not got angry with Justice Cropsey in the colloquy they had in the lobby of the Amsterdam Theatre Saturday night, as had been alleged, and in support of his statement submitted the fact that the last thing he did before leaving the Justice was to ask him to have a drink of lemonade.

"I certainly would not have asked the Justice to have a drink if I had been angry with him," said the Governor. "The whole thing was in a spirit of cajolery."

The Cropsey version of the meeting was that the Justice made a rather heated retort to the Governor's question as to what he was going to do about running in the Republican primaries, the Governor letting him know that it was the Whitman belief that Mitchel should be re-elected and therefore should not be hampered by a Cropsey candidacy.

With the Republican-Fusion pot still boiling, and with the Tammany regulars debating whether it should be "Al" Smith, Senator Wagner, or some one else to head their ticket, friends of Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education, sent a brief to the Schneider Committee yesterday setting forth that Mr. Churchill could swing votes to the Democratic ticket that Sheriff Smith and "Bob" Wagner couldn't reach. The brief was drafted by Louis H. Pink, a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens Union and former member of the Board of Education. The Citizens Union is not a Tammany Hall organization. Mr. Pink's brief said in part:

"Governor Whitman said last night: 'The only possible issue in the campaign is the defeat of Tammany Hall.' This issue, while not always sincere, and although the wigwam is but a part of the local Democracy, costs tens of thousands of votes in every municipal election.

"Tammany, for years the ally of the public service corporations, stands today with hardly a friend in 'Big Business,' Wall Street, railroad Presidents, bank Presidents, the gas, electric, and traction interests are solidly for the present administration.

"The Democratic platform will appeal to the great mass of the people. Everything points to victory if the public can be convinced that Tammany is 'on the level.' An insincere Tammany will drag the ticket to defeat, despite dissatisfaction with the present administration.

"There is but one way to meet the single issue '—the defeat of Tammany Hall—and that is to nominate for Mayor a man known to be capable, honest, courageous, and independent—too big to be led and too bright to be fooled. He must not be too close to the organization, nor an eminent respectable who has not earned by public service the call to this great post, second only in responsibility to the Presidency of the nation.

"Al Smith and Bob Wagner constitute 75 per cent. of the assets of Tammany Hall. The nomination of either would create tremendous enthusiasm among the regulars. But neither, despite splendid services rendered to the city, could get the independent vote. Without the independent vote Democracy cannot win.

"Thomas W. Churchill is the logical man to lead the fight. He is a member of the organization, but not a district politician. Churchill is a splendid campaigner. He is bright, witty, forceful, and very human. He has courage, independence, and great power of leadership. He is known in every house where there are children."

After a review of Mr. Churchill's record as head of the Board of Education, the brief said:

"If Mr. Churchill is nominated, he will win. If elected, he will be the Mayor. He has no unholy alliances. His heart is with the people. Constructive leadership, which he displayed in the Board of Education, will be devoted to all the great problems of the city.

"He will not destroy the Democratic organization of New York; rather he will build it up.

"Take the curse off Tammany. The only way to get rid of the distrust of Tammany is to give this city a clean, progressive, constructive administration, the best it has ever had."

A MAYOR TO SUIT GERMANS.

John Poth Says Such a Man Has Been Found to Oppose Mitchel.

The Federation of Independent Voters last night gave out the following:

"The announcement was made tonight by John Poth, President of the Federation of Independent Voters, that negotiations have been completed which will result in uniting all the forces opposed to Mitchel and in the selection of a Mayoralty candidate acceptable to the supporters of Judge Cropsey, the Hearst people, independent Democrats, and the regular Democratic organization. Mr. Poth has confidence in the ability of the federation to bring about the result mentioned because of the fact that during the proceedings which lasted all Saturday night and the greater part of Sunday, the most prominent leaders in the various factions were consulted and an agreement reached among all of them that they would attend a conference on Monday or Tuesday of this week in a spirit of compromise and offer a solution which should clarify the present unsettled atmosphere of the political situation.

"The Federation of Independent Voters, although one of the oldest independent organizations in this city, has not conducted any hearings at which various Mayoralty booms were launched for the reason, as Mr. Poth explained, that he has evidence showing that the proceedings before the Fusion committee, known as the Schneider committee, and the Business Men's League, and other similar organizations, were dominated largely by the efforts of well-paid candidate boosters, who organize delegations overnight to suit their purpose, and in one instance Mr. Poth said he knew of a well-known publicity man who conducted the Mayoralty candidacy of four prominent aspirants whose names have figured prominntly in the last week.

"The Federation of Independent Voters has tentatively selected a candidate who will have the support of the radicals, who include a large percentage of German-born citizens, the independent Democrats, the anti-Mitchel Republicans, the Hearst followers, and when this name is presented to the regular Democratic organization, the responsibility will be put squarely up to them for the success or defeat of the Mitchel ticket."

BULLOCK ATTACKS AGAIN.

Reveals "Secret Memorandum" as to Court House Site Purchase.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, a Tammany Hall organization, yesterday continued his attacks on the Mitchel administration by making public an alleged "secret memorandum" dealing with the purchase of the second Court House site by the present City Government. He also alleged that Ex-Senator William H. Reynolds had a finger in the purchase by the city of the Hallenbeck Building as a part of the Court House site.

What Mr. Bullock refers to as the "second memorandum" is a review of reasons for the purchase of the Hallenbeck Building, it being set forth that it was filled with presses which would be thrown out of alignment by excavations for the new Court House, and, therefore, subject the city to heavy damage suits unless it was taken over. The document, which is not signed, urged that the Hallenbeck Building be purchased immediately, arguing that the Mitchel administration had to build the Court House because of mandatory legislation. Mr. Bullock, referring to the anonymous document, said:

"The secret memorandum reveals to public view certain of the doings which have been going on behind the scenes during the Mitchel administration. The sinister intent of the memorandum is manifest on its face. Curiously enough, it opens with a reference to the old Tween Court House. It is not necessary to read between the lines to see the memorandum was drawn with a view to heavy payments by the city."

The "secret memorandum" bore the title "He Who Runs May Read."

MANY WESTCHESTER CONTESTS

A County Ticket and Several Mayors to be Elected.

Westchester County is getting ready for some lively politics this Fall. A County ticket is to be elected in the coming campaign, and the cities of New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and White Plains have municipal elections as well.

In Mount Vernon, the Republicans are looking for a candidate to run against Mayor Edwin W. Fiske, the Democratic leader, who will run for his ninth term. Ex-Mayor Edward F. Brush wants the Republican nomination, while James A. Blanchard, President of the local Republican Club, and Louis N. Ellrodt, Deputy County Superintendent of Elections, may oppose Dr. Brush in the primaries. The Democrats believe that it will be impossible for Mayor Fiske to be defeated. They point to his popularity—he has taken an active part in Red Cross work, has two sons in the navy, and one of his daughters is about to become a Red Cross nurse. He broke up the Westchester trolley strike some months ago by methods which won him much approbation.

In Yonkers, Mayor James T. Lennon will be renominated by the Democrats for a fifth term. The Republicans, in all probability, will have William J. Wallin for their candidate.

Perhaps the most interesting fight in the whole county is the contest over the nomination of a Republican candidate to succeed Sheriff Weisenanger, Republican. The Republican Executive Committee, of which William L. Ward, commonly known as the Westchester Republican boss, is Chairman, has indorsed Under Sheriff Nossiter of Tarrytown. Ex-Sheriff William J. Doyle of White Plains, however, has announced that he will run on an independent ticket. Harvey B. Green, Clerk of the Westchester Board of Supervisors is working for the nomination. He has sent a letter to party workers, in which he bitterly assails the action of "a few bosses" getting together and picking a candidate for themselves.

FRENCH BOOK FOR SOLDIERS

Primer Will Help Americans When They Reach Front.

The National Security League will ship to the War Department today the first edition of 100,000 copies of the English-French handbook which it will supply to the soldiers going to France. The book was prepared by C. A. Downer, professor of Romance Languages in the City College, assisted by Professor Adolphe Cohn of Columbia and Auguste George, President of the National Association of French Teachers. It is of pocket size, with a waterproof cover, and extends over sixty-four pages.

The book begins with a simplified explanation of pronunciation, and closes with a pronunciation key to the Marseillaise. In between are the French words for numerals, days of the week, military ranks, articles of clothing, and the weather. Then there is a list of phrases covering the entire life of the soldier in his ordinary existence behind the lines, with a glossary of French military terms. The time-honored references to the white wine of my uncle and the lobster of my aunt have no place in this book; the first phrase is "Avez-vous du tabac?" and the phrases listed include the translations of such questions as "Where can a fellow wash?" "I have bought some French papers, but I want English papers," and "What's in today's communique?"

The book is sponsored by a committee headed by Cecil C. Blumenthal, through whose generosity it is being issued. The other members of the committee are Mrs. Robert Bacon, Nicholas F. Brady, Miss Mabel Choate, Frederic R. Coudert, Cass Gilbert, Myron T. Herrick, Philip M. Lydig, Clarence H. Mackay, Alexander T. Mason, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, S. B. P. Trowbridge, Lloyd Warren, and T. Tileston Wells.

Before publication the copy of the book was submitted to Secretary Baker and referred by him to the War College. It was approved by Adjt. Gen. Harris in a letter to the Security League.

TAFT IMPROVING STEADILY.

Sleeps Well and Takes Nourishment, His Physician Says.

CLAY CENTER, Kan., Aug. 12.—Continued improvement in the condition of William H. Taft was reported today by his physician, Dr. B. F. Morgan. Considerable nourishment was taken by the former President following a night's rest in which he slept better than at any time since an attack of intestinal indigestion sent him to his bed last Tuesday, causing the postponement of a lecture tour upon which he was engaged.

Although his patient is making excellent progress, Dr. Morgan refused to say when he believed Mr. Taft would be able to leave for his Summer home in Canada.

MAROONED 2 YEARS ON ISLE.

Naval Commander Reports on Rescue of Mexican Women and Children

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Navy Department made public tonight the report of the American warship commander who rescued from Clipperton Island, in the Pacific, some time ago, three women and eight children who were the last remnants of a party of Mexicans who went to the island with Captain Ramon De Arnaud of the Mexican army to develop its guano deposits.

For military reasons the names of the American vessel and its commander were not made public. The Commander's report shows that the women and children who were rescued had barely escaped starvation, while Captain De Arnaud lost his life at sea in the small boat in which he started out for help, and that other members of the party died of starvation and scurvy.

It was not until after the number of women and children left alive on the island had been reduced to the limits of the small supply of cocoanuts that the ravages of scurvy ceased. For more than two years these survivors were forced to subsist on the flesh and eggs of gannets and gulls, and occasionally fish.

The officers and crew of the warship raised a fund of $200 for the relief of the refugees, who have been landed at a Mexican port.

USED SISTER AS SHIELD.

Man, Long Sought by Police, Escapes by Ruse.

Special to The New York Times.

COLD SPRING, Aug. 12.—William Reed, run down after a year's search for the alleged shooting of a workman, escaped from the police today in Dutchess Junction by using his sister, Marion, as a shield.

Deputy Sheriff Colwell went to Reed's home to arrest him. As the Deputy saw Reed reach into his hip pocket, Colwell drew a revolver. Reed then grabbed his sister, and, holding her as a shield between him and the Deputy Sheriff, got out his own revolver. Miss Reed, aged 22, begged the Deputy not to shoot as her brother backed her to a door, and, dodging through, slammed it shut and escaped.

AUTO KILLS LITTLE GIRL.

Child Stumbles in Street and Car Passes Over Her.

Edith Breen, 7 years old, of 1,415 Wilkins Avenue, the Bronx, was knocked down and killed by an automobile operated by Joseph Cusimano, of 230 East Sixty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon at Riverside Drive and 162d Street. Riding in the auto at the time of the accident were the owner, Jesse Metcalf, a woolen manufacturer, and several friends. The child, who was temporarily living with her grandmother, Mrs. Ray Green, of 668 West 160th Street, was sent by Mrs. Green on an errand. Arriving at the Drive and 160th Street, the child started to run down the incline which extends from 160th to 162d Street. A few feet from the corner of 162d Street she tripped and fell, and Mr. Metcalf's car passed over her.

Mr. Metcalf and his chauffeur carried the child to the automobile and speeded for the St. Laurence Hospital. The child was pronounced dead on arrival at the hospital. By order of Coroner Riordan, Cusimano was placed under arrest on a technical charge of homicide.

TO DISCUSS AERO MERGER.

Aeronautical Society Will Take Up Manufacturers' Corporation.

A meeting of the Aeronautical Society will be held at the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, at 8 o'clock tomorrow night, to discuss the probable effect on the development of aviation and aircraft manufacture in this country of the organization of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Corporation.

The Directors of the society met last Tuesday evening and discussed the matter, reaching conclusions, according to Thomas A. Hill, one of the Directors, that the combination seemed to threaten the future welfare of the industry. A committee of three, composed of Frederick W. Barker, the President; Leon Cammen, Vice President, and Mr. Hill, was appointed to consider the matter, and the committee has asked Judge W. Benson Crisp, general counsel of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Corporation, to attend the meeting and explain the agreement drawn up between the manufacturers.

It is expected that formal expression of opinion as to the merits or demerits of the organization may be made by the society after hearing the discussion.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serges

This news item recently appeared in New York newspapers:

SPRING FABRICS PRICED.

Some Big Advances Made by the American Woolen Company.

The American Woolen Company yesterday opened Department 1, Division A, consisting of serges, unfinished worsteds, cheviots and clays. The prices quoted on these fabrics for the Spring of 1918 showed very big advances over quotations of a year ago.

On certain well-known serge constructions the increase amounted to a full 75 per cent., and on others the advance exceeded that percentage.

Notwithstanding the violent advances in the price of serges, we are today selling Blue Serge Suits at their old prices—$20, $22.50, $25 and up to $40.

We urge every customer who appreciates the single-mindedness of our frank advice (and there are many such) to get his Blue Serge suit NOW.

White flannel trousers are going up too.

But our prices of early in the season still hold—$5, $6.50, $7.50, $9.

Wallach Bros.

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246-248 W. 125th
Third Ave., cor. 122d

Our Remnant Sale Is a Big Value Sale

$21.50 $21.50

Of all reductions known to clothes selling, this is by far the greatest.

Every suit end, no matter how formerly priced, now finds its way to the remnant counter and is offered at $21.50.

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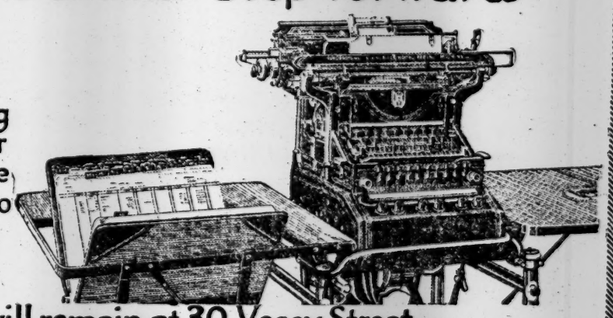

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LOST.—Platinum solitaire diamond ring, octagon shape, three small diamonds on each side; valued principally for associations; $250 reward or full value given for return of same; dealings strictly confidential. Telephone Audubon 5200W, or S 100 Times.

LOST—One Swan fountain pen, small gold clasp and Haveline medallion engraved, "Indian Refining Company, Inc."; suitable reward. Return same Indian Refining Co., 44 Whitehall St. Phone 2072 Broad.

LOST.—$100 reward for the return of platinum diamond wrist watch; left Thursday afternoon in ladies' washroom Shanley's Times Square Restaurant. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LOST—Small black notebook, gold letters "E. N. S." on 5th Av., between 50th and 29th Sts. F 431 Times Annex.

LOST.—Railroad tickets in Postal Telegraph office; liberal reward. Geo. Boehn, Normandie Hotel.

MISSING—Diamond barpin 3¼-4 inches long, diamond shape, blue sapphire stone at each end, and cut blue sapphires around centre diamond; reward; no questions. Sommerfeld, 280 Fort Washington Av.

$5 REWARD.—Bunch of 12-15 keys. Return Greenwald Friedman Co., 6 East 32d St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Boston terrier puppy, female; reward. 427 West 57th St. Telephone Columbus 107.

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